Bellefonte Republican

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

WHAT has Higbee to say of himself now?

MR. GLADSTONE has a chill and all England is shaking.

LET us hope Mr. Garland will not forget that April 1 is moving day.

THE Free Traders may as well give up. They are being beaten at every point.

COLONEL MORRISON will wait till the clouds roll by. They will roll. There is no tariff on them.

IF honest sentiment were as aggressive as wickedness is insidious, the public's servants would not be bribe-takers.

THEY put a preacher in jail in Boston for preaching on the Common. Shocked the culchaw with his vulgah truths, perhaps.

GLADSTONE will deliver Ireland on April 8th. Meantime the British Lion is covering his tail with several thick layers of wadding.

DOWN in Laurenceville, Ga., two cousins quarreled about a girl, and one killed the other with a stone. Just "rock-ed" him to sleep, as it were.

ABRAM HEWITT is still determined to leave Congress at the end of his present term. Unless he reconsiders this resolve there will be no session of Congress next winter.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER has written a letter on the subject of "Conscience." It is something which we did not suppose that Mr. Beecher knew anything about.

CONGRESS has at last reached the Post Office Appropriation bill. It will be curious to see how many Democrats will belie their previous records in return for fourth-class postmasterships.

THE Mikado of Japan has contributed $500 to the Grant monument in New York City. The Mikado is not as rich as some of New York's private citizens who have not yet contributed anything.

THE Squeers Syndicate will have an opportunity to tell the Governor their side of the case now. He has finished investigating the Orphans' schools. But, perhaps they are not in a hurry to be heard.

ALMOST three years will elapse before another President is to be nominated, but James G. Blaine seems to be a terror to the Democratic papers even now. All of them are urging reasons why he should not be the man.

OF the forty-seven members of the House who voted against the pension to Mrs. Hancock only two were Republicans. We used to think during Hancock's life that he was suspected of not being a very good Democrat.

THE conviction of the Aldermanic rascals will be but a slight step toward municipal reform. Other rascals will take their places quickly enough. Until our local politics have been divorced from the rum-shops the public can have no security.

THE reappearance of a proposition to hold a new convention, to revise the United States constitution, only calls for the remark that this country is not so much in need of new constitutions as it is of legislators and officers to enforce the old ones.

THE report which comes from Concepcion, in the Argentine Republic, that a street railway is soon to be opened in that city, explains the sudden disappearance of Mr. William Moloney and his friends of the New York Board of Aldermen. They are looking after fresh opportunities for profit in the distribution of the boodle.

THE greatest abuse apparently that Governor Pattison and Attorney-general Cassidy could find at the Northern Home in Phila., is that some of the money appropriated for soldiers' orphans went to help support some of the other needy children maintained at the home. If this is a misappropriation it is so much better than the forms found elsewhere that the Governor and Attorney General can well afford to reserve the weight of their displeasure for the managements where a large portion of the funds intended for the orphans go to enrich a greedy syndicate.

Demoralized Public Sentiment.

It is a melancholly fact that the cause of Civil Service Reform, recalled to mind by the President's message and the report of the Commission, has been set back further in one year, since President Cleveland began to enforce the law, than it had advanced in several years under faithful Republican enforcement. Doubtless this statement seems extravagant and tinged by partisanship to those Civil Service Reformers who cling to the Administration with more than paternal fondness. But if they open their eyes to the changes in practice and in public opinion which are actually visible all around them, they will realize that it is the simple truth.

Little more than a year ago, suspicion that an officer of President Arthur's cabinet was disregarding the law would have aroused an outcry for his removal. Proof that he was doing so would have brought to support the demand, not only good citizens of all parties, but every active politician of every party. The Democrats would have demanded his removal as a means of impressing the public with their sincerity. Even those Republican politicians who do not at bottom believe in reform would have seized the same occasion to court a public sentiment then believed to be most powerful. But what do we now see? Postmaster General Vilas has violated the law repeatedly. The fact has been so proved that it is scarcely denied. Nobody thinks of his removal; nobody considers it worth while to ask for it. It is known that the party now in power objects to Mr. Vilas, not because he has done these things, but because he has not done more of them. It is believed that the President, if he removes Vilas, would be as likely as not to select a man more satisfactory to his party. The public opinion which would have denounced such acts with indignant fervor is now divided and demoralized. A part of its conspicuous representatives are engaged in trying painfully to cover Mr. Cleveland's shortcomings, and to make the best of an Administration for which they are responsible.

Two years ago, had President Arthur selected a notorious spoils politician, one of the most unscrupulous in methods and a close associate of ballot box stuffers and forgers of returns, as member of the Civil Service Commission in place of Mr. Eaton, what an outburst of wrath there would have been. He did no such thing; nobody supposed it possible that such a man could be found in the Republican party who would dare to ask for such a place. But President Cleveland puts in Oberly, and where is the outburst of wrath? Again the Civil Service sentiment of the country is divided and demoralized. A part of the most conspicuous representatives are engaged in whitewashing the Administration for which they are responsible. They are not willing to say or to think of the Administration what every reformer, every good citizen and almost every politician of either party would have openly said of President Arthur had he been guilty of the same acts. Do not the reformers see that there results a terrible demoralization of public opinion?

A STRIKING example of misdirected energy is given by the story of Bill Wilcher, of Gibson county, Georgia. Many years ago, when he was a boy, he found a queer shining stone, which he carried in his pocket for a plaything. One day seeing a bird he wanted to hit, and not finding a suitable stone handy, he threw his plaything at it. Since he has grown up and seen diamonds he believes his stone was a diamond, and now the ground for an acre around the place looks as if it had been all dug over, and the dirt sifted, without finding the stone. His neighbors estimate the labor he has expended in his wild goose chase would, if properly directed, have made him twenty or thirty bales of cotton, for which he would have had the money, instead of nothing.

SECRETARY MANNING has virtually surrendered, on behalf of his principal, the untenable ground occupied by the President in his controversy with the Senate. He has confessed to the Finance Committee that certain officials have been removed without any cause to be found in their moral or official character, and simply on the ground that they were Republicans. While this humiliating confession, which gives the lie to all the lofty pretensions and pledges of the President, does not justify the resistance to the Senate's lawful demand for a free access to department papers, it answers the important end of unmasking the fraud put upon the country by the President's declarations that he would not remove officials during their term of office without cause.

Senator Ingalls' Speech.

The racy and pungent speech of John J. Ingalls' is like a refreshing fountain in the dreary waste of Senatorial debate. In all the heavy discussion which has dragged its weary length through weeks there have been only one or two deliverances which arrested public attention. They have threshed over the same straw, or been weighed down with ponderous and irrelevant abstractions, or been dwarfed by narrow technicalities into a cast-iron range far below the real magnitude and significance of the question.

But Senator Ingalls has brushed away the clouds which have befogged the real issue, and presented it in terms which are as plain as they are lively and caustic. He has not stood in awe neither of Senatorial dignity or of Presidential authority, but has stripped the mask from executive pretentions and has stepped out of the beaten path of narrow and sedate Senatorial argument and treated that body to a fresh and breezy presentation of the question as it lies in minds of the common people. He does not mince matters in dealing with the false pretence of reform on the part of the Administration. He shows that though the President proclaimed that he would remove no man except for cause, he has been making removals at the rate of one every fifteen minutes He does not find fault with this action, but he does stigmatize with its true brand of hypocrisy the hollow sham which professes a new non-partisan reform and practices the old spoils politics.

Mr. Ingalls makes some declarations from which there must be dissent. He goes too far in recognizing that a change of administration may be rightfully accepted as involving a general change of official agents. It ought to involve a change of those officials who are concerned with the policy of the government; for the Administration and those who execute its policy should be in full harmony. But there is no reason why it should be followed by a general sweep, and it is a pity that so bright a man as Mr. Ingalls, who is capable of such keen thought and of such brilliant forensic displays, should fail to emancipate himself from the old partisan doctrine of the spoils. He is not right in recognizing that the politics of every postmaster must follow the politics of the President, but he is right in declaring that every citizen ought to have decided and earnest political convictions, and his picturesque characterization of the Mugwumps who stand between the the two parties and have the opinions of none will strike a responsive chord all over the country.—*Phila. Press.*

"BOYCOTT," as a word in common use, and of definite signification, is, it appears, to receive the recognition of admission into the dictionary of the American language. For personal names which thus become common words, there is no rule of relative. Burke, of Edinburgh, who in the last century gave his name to a particular variety of crime of murder, and Garry who gerrymandered certain election districts, were inventors whose names became stamped, as it were, like trade marks upon their wares. But Boycott was upon the other side of the case. He was the victim—and it is strange that his name should be tacked upon the revived and exported form of what is an ancient, social and religious institution that has always flourished with the Celtic peoples. The boycott is the religious excommunication extended to other subjects than those of religion.

THE scene in London as given in the dispatches, in which, while the Queen was passing through the cheering throng, a poor crazy creature threw a paper in her carriage and was promptly arrested by the vigilant police as a dynamiter, shows how deeply the scare is imbedded in the official mind. The supposed explosive, proved to be nothing but a crazy, but a respectfully worded petition. The police are so useless as detectives of real crime, that they must make the most of the appearance of a crazy man, to show that they are always on the alert.

THE retirement of Governor Murray from the executive charge of Utah prompts the satirical suggestion from an Eastern cotemporary that Miss Kate Field should be appointed in his place. Perhaps Miss Field's appointment would be a better one than that which is indicated as possible by the stoppage of Governor Murray's vigorous administration.

The Profit-Sharing System.

When the labor question is up-most in the public mind Mr. Andrew Carnegie is sure to have something to say about it. He is a wealthy man of high intelligence and extensive experience, and some of his declarations are quite startling for one who is himself a large employer. Despite his declarations, however, we have never heard of him putting any of them into practice, and of all we know of his actions he is about as eager to provide for his own interest and his interest alone as are any of the great heads of corporations and monopolies. Upon an article written by Mr. Carnegie since the labor trouble in the southwest, the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* comments as follows:

"The view presented by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in his recent article on the labor question, that industrial co-operation or 'profit-sharings' will not work well in practice, is quite weighty, coming from the source it does; but with regard to an issue of such vast importance it is well to examine the facts for ourselves and see what they teach. While acknowledging the practical difficulties in the way of a system which shall give the employe a direct interest in the profits of the establishment where he is employed, it may be wise to inquire whether these difficulties have not been overcome in some cases of a character to demonstrate that they can be overcome in others.

"The most widely practised, as well as the most simple, form of profit-sharing is pointed out by a recent article in the New York *Sun* to be that prevailing in the South, where the almost universal payment of the negro laborer is made in specified shares of the crop of the plantation on which he works. The example may not be the most fortunate, as the condition of labor there is not the most advanced. But when we reflect that the degraded condition of labor came from causes antecedent to the present system, and that this method of overcoming the disorganization and depression that followed the war, has produced an appreciable industrial advance in the South, it may be questioned whether it has not worked well.

"More pertinent illustrations of the principle of industrial co-operation are found in France, where numerous large manufacturing establishments give each of their employes a share in the profits of the concern. Mr. Carnegie objects that, in such cases, the employer simply presents his employes with a share of the wealth arising from his own industry or ability, which, he thinks, few manufacturers have sufficient charity or wealth to do. But is this correct? Does not the employer who thus gains freedom from labor disputes, and who interests every one of his employes in securing the highest class of work and the greatest economy in the establishment as a whole, gain a good deal more from increased prosperity than he loses in the share of the profits that he turns over to his men? This is a question that deserves a thorough test of experience before the idea of industrial co-operation is rejected.

"Two large firms in this country have lately adopted this plan: one a manufacturing firm in Rhode Island, and the other a mercantile house in New York. Their experience, with the legitimate business results of uniting their employes with their own interests, will be worthy of the most careful attention."

So much seems to be expected of good, from the conviction of the New York alderman, that it gives rise to a strong presumption, that the people of that rascal ridden city believe that they have all or nearly all their rascals corralled in the aldermanic offices. The same impression existed when Tweed and his ring were run to earth, and New York was thought to be saved from her rascals. Was she? Not much. The very belief that the destruction of the Tweed ring had saved New York, made her citizens careless as to the kind of men they admitted to local honors The result is, that she never was short of Tweed, and though the whole aldermanic board should be sent to penitentiary, the same thing will be repeated as long as dogery keepers and gamblers can be nominated by parties and elected to office; and as it is in New York so it is everywhere else.

THE American workman don't want Morrison bill, Hewitt's bill or any other compromise bill. He will take a $100 bill, however, if tendered to him.

The Strike Ended.

The termination of the Southwestern railroad difficulty is a subject of congratulation. It is to be regretted that strikes must ever occur, but we are free to admit that there are often very many circumstances to justify them, although we shall not attempt to express ourselves in regard to its justifiableness in this instance. But, supported as the strike was by so large a portion of the workmen, we are pleased that they have won the day, for between the two authorities we are always pleased to see the triumph of labor.

When Jay Gould was sending his insulting messages of refusal to submit to arbitration, our resentment against him was very great. He did wise to yield. We shall never endorse workmen in any unjust demand, yet We believe that labor has of late been quite frequently oppressed and treated unjustly, and this predisposes us to champion it. And when the power of capital (which, of the two contending elements, should most certainly be exercised in a peaceable manner), spurns this resort of modern civilization—arbitration—that fact alone is against it. Therefore, again we state that Mr. Gould acted most wisely in agreeing to arbitrate.

We hope this may end the strikes. We trust that employers have had sufficient experience to teach them not to impose upon their employes. We hope that laborers will all band together to protect their own interests, and also to aid the interests of their employer, for much as this statement is denied, it is, nevertheless, an absolute truth that the interests of the two are identical, and the injury of the one works to the detriment of the other. Now, that the sky in the southwest is clearing may it remain so, and may the clouds which hover over the mining regions of this State also be quickly dissipated.

THE blind Chaplain of the House of Representatives is attracting marked attention to his morning prayers these days. In one invocation he denounces blood and pomp and beseeches the Lord to enable the intelligent men and women of the land to comprehend that in this republican country there can be no privileged class, and that in this age no aristocracy can be built on the fable of blood, Norman, Guelph or Ghibellene. In another he asks God to rid the land of the gamesters and itemizes their transgressions as gamblings in cards or dice or chips or stock, wheat or cotton. Then he conveys to the God of Jacob information concerning the strikes and depicts the scenes of horror that may be enacted in every Capital of Europe and America. He wanted the rich men of the world roused to understand that the time has come for grinding monopoly to cease, and for corporations to get souls in them, consciences and human kindness. Dr. Millburn's style of prayer recently is by no means popular with all the Congressmen. Mr. James, a member from N. Y., objected to this last petition being printed in the Congressional record, characterizing it soto voce an "incendiary speech." We think the chaplain is about right.

OVERWORK has just as bad an effect on Cabinet officers as on ordinary mortals, whether that work is done in merely discharging the necessary duties of the several departments, or in assiduously connecting charges to remove Republican officials that their places may be supplied by Democrats. Just now Mr. Cleveland has a very sick Cabinet on his hands. Perhaps, after Secretaries Manning, Lamar, Endicott and Garland recover, the President will introduce a little reform, restricting their labors in turning out offensive partisans to eight hours a day.

THE indications are multiplying in English politics that one or two refractory politicians cannot stand in the way of the reform measures that are called for by the condition of public affairs. Gladstone and Parnell combined form a power that neither Chamberlain, Trevelyan nor Hartington can obstruct, and the smaller fry of statesmanship are likely to discover the fact by experience.

SECRETARY LAMAR'S health is said to be bad, overwork, insomnia, the harassments of office-hunters and other worriments causing fears for his mind. He is not able to attend to the duties of his department—the principal of which, in the eyes of the Democratic politicians, is to turn out Republicans and put in Democrats.

GENERAL NOTES.

The depot of the Iron Mountain railroad, at St. Louis, Mo., was burned Saturday morning. Loss, $35,000.

A post office has been established at New Stark, Hancock county, O., and Levi C. Pore appointed postmaster.

Charles Ward, while blowing out stumps with dynamite, near Liberty, Ind., was instantly killed by an explosion.

The council of Xenia, O., has passed a waterworks ordinance, and it will now go the people by special election.

The "frogs" on some of the railroads of Massachusetts are being filled with wood in order to prevent people from catching their feet in them.

Sugar making has begun in Vermont and promises well. It is predicted that the maple groves of that State will produce 10,000,000 pounds this season.

Treasurer Hollingsworth, of Knox county, Ind., has been bound over to the grand jury to answer the charge of embezzling about $80,000 of county funds.

The Boston papers have decided that ostrich feathers may be properly worn by ladies, inasmuch as it doesn't hurt the ostrich to be deprived of these feathers.

George Jeffries and Lewis Douglass, convicted of murder in the second degree, at Charleston, W. Va., have been sentenced to eighteen years each in the penitentiary.

A small fish, which a two-year-old boy in Hunting, Ind., was playing with some days ago, slipped from his hand and wriggled into his throat, choking the child to death.

The age of James Wright, a half-breed Indian, who died in Brooklyn a few days ago, was put down at 120 years in the certificates of death filed with the Board of Health.

The saloon of Lawson Kimberlin, of Lexington, Ind., was demolished by a crowd of indignant men and women, and the whiskey, beer, cigars and tobacco thrown into the street.

Suit has been brought against John R. McLean in Cincinnati for damages sustained from the maintenance of a dangerous elevator in the *Enquirer* job printing establishment.

It requires 110 cattle and 550 sheep, aggregating about 70,000 pounds of beef and 35,000 pounds of mutton per week, to feed the denizens of Salt Lake City, beside the fish and game consumed.

George P. Smith, a stockholder in the Cleveland rubber-paint company, who complains of having been deprived of his profits, has applied for the appointment of a receiver for the company.

A man has written a letter to Sam Jones saying that a debtor is trying to beat him out of $450. He tells Sam that if he (Jones) will preach that $450 out of the debtor he can have $100 of it.

A plan is suggested for saving lives at fires by throwing lines into windows as they are now thrown into vessels by life saving crews. A small cannon, which shoots a linen projectile is to be used.

A pet deer in a Sacramento saloon, being frightened, jumped out through a pane of glass 7 inches wide by 15 inches long. The proprietors looked in amazement, it seeming impossible that so large an animal could pass through a hole so small.

The largest number of copies of "Gen. Grant's Memoirs" subscribed for in any one location, according to population, is in Daviess county, Ill., of which Galena is the county seat, and where the General was so universally known and well liked.

The only American statesmen whose names are familiar to the majority of English people are Washington, Lincoln, Garfield and Grant. Very few, comparatively, know who General Lee was, and, speaking generally, American history is never read.

The Dayton, O., Democrats have nominated Wm. R. Eckly, a Knight of Labor man, for mayor. He has a record as a Greenbacker, Prohibitionist, Republican, and Democrat. He is not popular with the working men, whose votes he is expected to catch.

The Queen and Crescent system has contracted with the Texas & Pacific railroad for the transportation of 800 tons of coal daily via this route during the strike the shipments to commence at once. Much of this coal has been contracted for in Alabama fields.

A raft composed of logs, spars and sawed lumber, containing a total of about 3,500,000 feet, will be towed to New York next summer from Nova Scotia, where preparations are already going on. The raft will be 55 feet wide, 15 feet in thickness and 400 feet long.

Sam Archer, on trial at Shoals, Ind., for the Bunch murder, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the 9th day of July. John Lynch, who turned State's evidence, pleaded guilty to a charge of perjury and was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years, and was fined $50.

On Friday last a terrific crash of thunder startled the people of St. Paul, Minn. The girls at work in the central telephone station were stunned by the electric shock, and at the Western Union telegraph office the operating room was filled with blue light and four instruments were burned out.

A beautiful girl, formerly of New York, but more recently of Washington, where she resigned a position in the Treasury Department in order to study for the stage, has just been dismissed as incompetent by a theatrical manager. She received money and $70 a month for excitement, uncertainty and $40 a month while "under study."

A pensive plodding mule in Gresham, Black Hawk county, Ia., can scent evil from afar, and lay for it. A serenading party tackled a newly married couple recently, and while grinding heart-rending notes from cow bells, cans and fognorns, the mule charged on the party and put them to flight. One sweet singer narrowly escaped being kicked to death.

There is now at Atlanta, Ga., a negress named Sarah White, born near Charlottsville, Va., in 1777 and consequently 118 years old. When 13 years of age she was bought by a negro trader named Fulcher, who carried her, with 120 other negroes, to Charlestown. Seven bloodhounds guarded the group. After the war she went to Atlanta, where she has lived ever since. She has a scar on her head which she has born for 102 years.

Secretary Lamar is surely absent-minded. Recently he went to call on the wife of Representative Blount and the ladies of her family at their hotel. He sent up his card, but when they came down to the reception room he was not there. Late in the evening his card came up again, and he explained to the ladies that he had wondered away, having completely forgotten what he came to the hotel for and that he had sent in his card. After his apology and a short call, the Secretary departed—without his hat.

Poetry.

ODE TO A BRAN NEW BABY.

Alas, poor little kid,
How young and fresh you are!
You cannot chew your quid,
Nor smoke the vile cigar.

But you can lie in bed,
And bellow like a calf,
And wag your hairless head
Until you make us laugh.

And you can howl at night,
And make your noppy bound
From bed in costume light,
And tote you round and round.

And you can kick and scream,
And have the gripes and colic,
And wake us from our dream
With noises diabolic.

Ah, friskey juvenile,
Though joyous now you be,
With mint and castor-ile,
And pap and catnip tea.

The time at length will come
When you must "up and git,"
And earn you daily crumb,
By toil or trade or wit,
Just like the rest us.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

How quickly o'er his couch of pain,
To the brave soldier's ear,
There came a mystic bugle-call
Divinely soft and clear.

Responsive to the solemn sound
He breathed a final breath—
And his soul marching upward met
The stern commander—Death!

"Advance!" said Death; "for duty done
You have a heavenly claim—
Obedient as a truthful child,
I called you and you came.

"I am the officer of Christ,
And hold a guiding rod
For spirits passing in review
Beneath the eyes of God.

"Advance and take the soul's brevet,
I'll help plead for you above,
Till He who rules the universe
Promotes you to His love."

—*Wm. H. Hayne, in the American.*

HOW BABY LEARNS TO WALK.

When you see the baby walk
Step by step, and stumble;
Just remember, now he's here,
Both his wings are gone—Oh, dear!
Catch him, or he'll tumble!

When you hear the baby talk
But by bit all broken,
Only think how he forgets
All his angel words, and lets
Wonders go unspoken!

SILENCE.

Silence is demonstrated by the wise
To save the broken heads from rash replies.
Prevents a man exposing empty thought,
And helps the counterfeit to build from naught.
Forbids unwarranted and vain displays,
And argues strong and seasonable delays.
A safe and non-committal reticence
That neither gives nor yet receives offense.

Our Story Teller.

ESME.

[Continued.]

He looked at her a moment in silence, in a way he had which left her in doubt as to whether he was trying to adjust her sentence to his own mind before answering, or whether it was merely her English that had perplexed him, and then said: "You are mistaken; a man perhaps does not wish to be alone; but he must not make a mistake. For mine it is not only his own happiness that is lost, but hers."

"And the woman?" she questioned quickly, sitting a little more upright. "Is it fair that she too should not wait? But, perhaps," smiling, "her mistake does not matter?"

"Not so much," he answered, and he still spoke gravely. "It need not affect any one but herself. It is only necessary that she should adjust her life to her mistake.

She rose to her feet with so sudden a movement, that the feather fan which had laid under her idly clasped hands fell to the ground unnoticed.

"I argue no more," she cried impetuously, "if the woman's happiness is not worth considering."

"How unfair," he answered, smiling a little at her vehemence, "when it was I who said that the woman's happiness was of necessity dependent on the man, and that for that reason the man——"

"And the man's," she interrupted, "is dependent on the woman! It seems to me we have talked in a circle, and arrived exactly where we began—namely, that men can do very well without us."

"You are too quick," he said. "I cannot keep up with you, but I think you know where we were agreed all the same."

"It is the English," she answered, evasively; "if we were both speaking our own language, we should understand one another better."

"Perhaps."

"Here is father," she went on, turning toward where Mr. Loraine had appeared on the threshold between the two doors. She went a few steps toward him, and took his hand in hers, the little mutinous expression fading as she looked at him, her eyes growing soft and sweet.

"You are just in time, father; Count Lindenheim and I went on arguing until we were at the verge of quarreling—at least I was."

"And what was the point of difference?"

"Woman, down-trodden woman. I was defending her, and insisting on her rights."

"Not her *rights*, Sydney—her privileges."

"I do not like them accorded as privileges; still, I am not proud——"

"And you would rather not do without them? Well, ring for lights, and fetch the chess-board. Home, Sydney," he went on, "should be a court, ruled by a king and queen, and then there would arise no question as to which were rights and which were privileges."

"No, father," she retorted; "home should be a court where there is *only* a queen—and a prime minister."

"I dare say that would insure peace."

"Well, at least it has done so in our case."

Mr. Loraine had seated himself in a low armchair, and having so spoken, Sydney leant over the back, and lightly kissed his gray head. Then lifting her smiling eyes to the tall, fair man, who stood watching her, "Poor father," she said gently, "he has never even found out that I rule him."

"But it is all for my own good, child, is it not? That is why I don't complain. Now go and sing 'Yesterday;' I am waiting to hear it."

"Ah, you should not have gone to write, father," she said, her voice losing its light tones, and growing quick and earnest, "and then you would have heard Count Lindenheim play. Such music!"—clasping her hands together—"it was fairyland."

"Better than fairyland," answered Mr. Loraine. "I was listening also, and if you do not believe me, go and look at my manuscript, and see how few words I have added to it. That is the charm of music," he went on, turning to the young man; "it comprises everything. You shut your eyes, and yet see pictures, and hear voices, and they are always pictures you wish to see—voices whose tones you are longing to hear."

Sydney turned away toward the piano, but, as Mr. Loraine ceased speaking, with a few quick steps she came back to his side.

"That is how we have both thanked you," she said swiftly, her hand on the old man's, her gray eyes lifted to the younger. "We have both told you that you showed us a magic country; you see we felt, though we could not speak."

"And I can only say," he replied, "that it seems to me a great thing to have been intrusted with the key that threw open the gates." He found himself looking with a sort of pathetic interest at the old man's sad eyes, to whom had been conjured up a vision of his buried past, at the girl's glad eyes that had had a glimpse into what was veiled from her eager view in the coming time, and then the momentary emotion that had touched all three subsided, and he became aware that he was still holding Sydney's fan, which he had picked up when it fell from her careless hold. He gave it back to her with a light warning, "You are brave; do you know that peacock feathers are proverbially unfortunate?"

She took it in her hand, touching the feathers caressingly.

"Ah, but I am not afraid of the especial misfortune that they are said to bring!"

"And what is that?" asked Mr. Loraine.

She turned with a little courtesy to her father. "The daughters, sir, of the house do not marry."

"And you mean to accomplish your destiny in spite of the peacock?"

"On the contrary, I mean to accept with equanimity my destiny, and cling to my peacock's feathers, and my prime minister."

"You are a wise woman," replied her father, "and, for the third and last time, I ask for my song."

Without another word she sat down at the piano in the darker corner of the room.

"No, thank you, I do not require a light," in answer to Count Lindenheim's offer of a candle; "I am going to sing a little song that I know by heart. It is father's present favorite, and I hope, as I sing it to him nearly every night, that it gives him pleasant dreams.

To-day—ah! well,—To-day is fair;
But need I tell—What softer air,
Fresh as the morning breath of May,
Blew from the hills of yesterday?

Sweet yesterday!—With reaching hands,
I gaze away—Across the sands,
To see if somewhere I may find
A careless trifle left behind.

A leaf, windblown,—That fluttered by,
When all alone,—The woods and I;
A soft rose that I used to wear
In the bright beauty of my hair.

The tender eves—That smiled in mine;
If those dear eyes—Again might shine,
And I might find along the way
The heart that loved me yesterday.

Oh, love! oh, loss!—No use, tired hands
To reach across—The fading sands;
They are not there, the gifts that lay
In the white arms of yesterday.

When she had finished there was a few seconds' silence, then Count Lindenheim walked over to the darkened corner by the piano, and—

"Have you the words?" he asked; "I should like to read them, for my English is not strong enough for me to understand English songs."

"They are here," she replied, "if you can read my writing."

He took the little manuscript book to the light.

"They are pretty," old Mr. Loraine remarked, "though perhaps you are not old enough to think so. Young people like to imagine that sorrow, pretty sentimental sorrow, of course, is being borne in the present, or coming in the future. When you are as old as I am, you will like to know that it is past. Eh, Lindenheim?"

But Count Lindenheim was looking thoughtfully before him, and did not at once answer. Then, "I don't think, sir," he said, "that those who have reached to the point of looking back to yesterday have much sympathy as a rule with those who are struggling through to-day. To-day will some day be yesterday to us."

"You are right, perhaps. Somehow, as we grow older, things do seem to be trifles, which of course they are not; but it is written, you know, that the great things of to-day are the trifles of to-morrow."

"Do you think, father," interposed Sydney, "that the point of view ever alters to ourselves? I should be inclined to translate that sentence into, 'Our great things always seem trifles seen through other people's spectacles.'"

"Well, my dear, in that case it is a pity we cannot borrow their spectacles; we might get a fairer and pleasanter view of life then. And perhaps it is not necessary to go further, but just to borrow yours."

"Well, you might do worse. My glimpses of the world are generally of a very bright and sunny place, with just enough shadow to make the sunshine welcome."

"Keep your spectacles," said the old man, kissing her for good-night; "I am too old to use them. They are only suited for the eyesight of those who believe in them."

CHAPTER II.

"IT TAKES SO LITTLE TO MAKE EARTH A HEAVEN."

A fortnight had passed, and Esme von Lindenheim still remained at Hayes. He was Sydney's constant companion. Together they sat out in the garden, under the shade of the tulips, during the long, hot afternoons; together, later, they would pass to the terrace which lay on the other side of the house—the terrace where, in all the rays of the setting sun, the peacocks strutted up and down in all the pride engendered by the consciousness of fine feathers. They would lean on the low wall facing the glory of sunset, looking across the level English meadows, through which flowed the river, taking on its glassy breast the reflecting gleams of red and gold from the sky above, and admiring, often in silence, the glories of heaven, which seemed finding a reflection in the waters beneath.

The first few days they had read much, talked of the work which was the connecting link between the friends—the work in which the son of the one and daughter of the other had so easily found a meeting place; and from that they had diverged to books generally, and a comparison of what they had read and liked.

"Father," Sydney had said, entering the library the day after Count Lindenheim's arrival, and cautiously closing the door behind her, "where is Schiller? You know I told you that it was poetry, not tennis, he would require to amuse him. Well, he has already proved me right. He is going to read aloud to me, and of course——"

"Is going to read Schiller," interposed Mr. Loraine. "Here it is."

"I hope," replied Sydney, smiling, "he will not choose 'The Glove,' though I suppose there is very little use hoping. They all begin with that. At least that is the result of my large experience."

"You are very ungrateful, my dear Sydney," was her father's comment, as he put the book into her hands.

But fifteen days had passed since then. Poetry had been abandoned for conversation, sometimes indeed for silence, whilst Sydney sat and worked. And it was not only with Miss Loraine that Count von Lindenheim had made himself something more than a casual visitor. Old Mr. Loraine had grown to find his presence very welcome. His gentle courtesy always pleased him, and the interest with which he entered into his work, and the affectionateness with which he would walk up and down with him in the summer twilight, listening to the stories of long ago, brought back, in a measure, his youth to the older man.

"The sun is setting, mademoiselle, he has deserted the garden, and it grows chilly. Let us follow him to the other side of the house."

At the sound of the voice with the little foreign accent that she had learnt to know so well, Sydney Loraine rose to her feet, and put down her book.

"It is you," she said. "Where have you been these one, two, three hours?"

"I have been for a long walk," was his reply.

"All alone?"

"All alone. I have been thinking."

"And could you not think here? It would have been very much cooler and pleasanter."

"Cooler and pleasanter," he repeated, "but it would not have been thinking. But now, come quickly, let us go to the terrace."

The light smile had died away that had been visible when she first spoke, and she was quite grave as she accompanied him in silence for a few minutes. And then, as if shaking off the shadowy anxiety: "What a sun-worshiper you are!" she said. "You are never happy unless he is shining down upon you. Do you feel the cold very much?"

"Very much. I only live in the summer."

"You are not strong," she said, more as if stating a fact than asking a question.

"I am much stronger than I was," he answered, evasively.

She looked up at him quickly, as if to read the truth of his words in his face. But she did not speak. Neither did he, though he did not turn his eyes away, but let them rest on hers.

She hesitated a second, then gave a quick little sigh. But, "It is a pity for a man not to be strong," was all she said.

"It makes their lives more difficult," he answered.

They were standing now on the broad terrace, up and down which peacocks were flaunting, apparently well pleased with the attention they were exciting, Sydney in her white dress and large shady hat, her grave eyes looking steadily over the meadows beneath, far away to where shone the river in the sunlight. Not once did she lift them to the man standing beside her, with fair, uncovered head, his eyes following the direction of hers.

At last: "Let us go down," he said. "Down to the river, I mean. We shall not be able to do it very much oftener."

"And why?" she interrupted, lifting her eyes swiftly.

"Oh, the weather will change—or I shall be gone. Everything comes to an end."

"Everything comes to the end," she repeated softly. "Is that so, I wonder? It is rather a hard world, is it not, when one comes to think that that is the text of it?"

He did not answer.

Down by the river the glory of the sunset was beginning to fade, and a faint gray shadow seemed to haunt the river. The only sign of life was a tall, black-robed woman's figure across the water, wending her homeward way over the fields—dark and distinct against the sky; and a smaller dark figure of a child, that ran about hither and thither searching for flowers, heedless of its mother.

"It is sad," Sydney said. "Somehow, the moment of sunset is always a little suggestive of death—loneliness—sadness. One feels something has been taken out of our life."

"Mademoiselle."

It was no answer to her words, no comment on them that was coming. The tones were a little excited—a certain thrill in them which seemed to presage the coming of something special.

Sydney turned her head with a certain consciousness of the unusualness of his voice, and almost instinctively took a step away from him, shaking off her dreaminess as she did so. But as she so moved, before his next word reached her, there rang through the still summer evening air a shrill, terrified scream, that, before it had time to die away, was caught up and echoed in a woman's agonized tones, and then: "It is the child." Sydney cried. "Oh, see!" pointing to where a small dark head showed on the smooth current. Then she was aware, in a misty, uncertain fashion—for eyes and brain for the moment alike seemed clouded—that the man beside her had moved forward to the edge of the steep bank that formed the border of the river, and that she—was it indeed she?—with hands tight-clasped about his arm, was imploring him to stay. Was it her own voice? "Not you. Oh, do not go!"

She felt the hold of her hands loosened. It seemed to her she felt also a light kiss upon them ere they were released, and then they were hanging down by her side, and she was standing straight and tall on the bank, the sun shining broadly down, and she realized, all in a moment, that she, in her white gown, and that other black-robed figure opposite, were both alike standing, one on either side of the river, waiting and praying for the life that was dearest to them on earth.

But though she felt it she did not move, did not even clasp her hands, could not even think. Past and to come, even the present seemed vague and undefined compared with the golden sunlight that was writing her love in letters of fire across the evening sky and green meadows, even in a faint reflective fashion, on the surface of the flowing river.

He was across now—the little dark-headed child was safe in its mother's arms; the blonde-haired man was holding the mother's hand, and listening doubtless to the words that her love and gratitude prompted.

And now through the sunlight, a little flame of gold all about him, he had turned quickly away toward the bridge, that half a mile off formed the connecting link between Hayes and the village of Morland.

And as he thus turned away, thought and the power of movement seemed to return to her.

Her first instinct was to try and realize what she had said and done in these last few moments; her second, to hasten toward her home and the protecting presence that there awaited her. There was something calming in the thought of the kind old man to whom her advent was never unwelcome.

So, obeying it after that moment's hesitation, she turned homeward, stepping lightly over the short meadow grass. The sun had now very nearly set, and the low-lying fields were growing gray and misty, the reds and yellows slowly fading from the sky, and their fainter reflection from the broad river beneath.

[To be continued.]

A Few Seasonable Words Applicable to Many Homes.

From Good Housekeeping.

"Every one of these doors creaks so horribly that it almost sets me wild," exclaimed a tired housekeeper who was trying to rest a little after the labors of a wearisome day. Now this was not the first, perhaps it was the twentieth, time she had made the same, or a similar remark, about the creaking of the doors, when, with the aid of a bottle of oil and a feather, she might have made them swing noiselessly and saved herself all the annoyance she had suffered.

It is a great deal easier to make suggestions than to follow them, but it seems to me that the "golden rule" for housekeepers might be this: "If anything goes wrong for which there is a remedy, apply it as soon as possible; if there is absolutely no remedy do not fret, but make the best of it."

I believe that often it is not the work that makes us feel so thoroughly weary at the end of the week as worrying over it. I remember of fretting a good deal over some Thanksgiving pies, complaining that I always spoiled them by putting in too much of one thing or another, when my sister quietly remarked that perhaps I put too much anxiety into them. I saw the best I could with my cooking and to worry less over the results. Of course I had afterwards better success and far more peace of mind.

There are days in the experience of every housekeeper when everything seems determined to go wrong, and a perfect avalanche of little troubles and perplexities seem to overwhelm one. Then indeed is she that ruleth her spirit "better than he that taketh a city."

But how often at the close of such a day have we looked back and seen that all came right at last in spite of our forebodings, and we have wished so much that we could have been self-controlled and sweet tempered through it all. It is so natural to magnify little troubles instead of remembering that they are not worth fretting about. If at breakfast the biscuits are a little too yellow and the steak a trifle overdone, in almost every case no one will be troubled about it if you are not.

If the coffee is not just exactly right no one will notice it unless you call attention to it by some disparaging remark. Especially should we guard against a habit of fretting because of the discomfort it causes those about us, and the bad influence it has upon them. If the housekeeper frets the children do the same, and the servants also, for nothing is more contagious, and we have anything but a happy household. However badly things may go nothing is gained by worrying over them, and if we cannot be always bright and cheerful we can at least endure patiently till the storm passes over and the sunshine returns, as it surely will in due time.

A Student of Human Nature.

New York Sun.

Stranger (to fellow passenger)—Excuse me, but am I not right in taking you for a professional man?

Fellow passenger—Yes, sir.

Stranger—Thanks. It's not often that I make a mistake in judging my fellow men. Your work is head work altogether, of course?

Fellow passenger—Oh, yes, sir; entirely so.

Stranger—Er—lawyer?

Fellow passenger—No, sir; barber.

Knocked Down in One Round.

Most of us know a humorous paragraph when we see it, but how many of us can explain the essentials of humor?

The German philosopher, Van Hartman, defines the true inwardness of humor as follows: "The ende-monological pessimism, which includes in itself the telological evolutionary optism, may cause a truly, that is to say, and at once realistic, eradical and universal reconciliation to appear as possible."

It will be seen that the humorist must be a man of gigantic intellect.

A gentleman buys a regulation cigar at a tobacco store in the Boulevard. He tries to light it at the gas jet, but fails after 10 attempts. The proprietor watches him with an indulgent air, and then asks, with a smile:

"Will you have a chair, monsieur?'

Women swallow flattery as babies swallow buttons, without any idea of the trouble that may follow.

Washington Letter.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1886.

The third week of the contest between the President and the Senate in regard to papers begins to-day with Senator Colquitt, the Baptist parson from Georgia, in possession of the floor. He will sustain the President in a long speech, and then Senator Ingalls, who is preparing for one of his ablest efforts, will probably close the argument on the Republican side.

In one of the most notable speeches of the past week, the new Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Spooner, made apparent some of the President's weak point. Speaking of that remarkable expression of the President's recent message, "inocuous desuetude," he said the term always provoked a smile, though there was nothing to smile at. This was a Government of law, and he was sorry the Chief Magistrate should have used such words of any law that stood on the statute books. It was a dangerous time when the President of the United States, with an oath registered in Heaven to "take care that the laws should be faithfully executed," should send a message to the Senate saying that a statute had fallen into harmless disuse. If ever there was a time when respect for law was needed it was now, when thoughtful men in many States were turning blanched faces to the future. How could the people be expected to yield cheerful obedience to the statutes when the first citizen of the Republic, himself charged with their execution, asserts that a statute could harmlessly fall into disuse? But Mr. Spooner said that the President did not believe his own statement—his acts had been better than his words, for he had sent in a large number of nominations of men to take the places of officers suspended by him, under the authority of the very act to which reference had been made.

Senator Spooner is not only the most youthful looking and youngest man in the Senate, but also the shortest in stature. He is familiarly called "coat-tail" Spooner among his constitutionists, the soubriquet having arisen from a remark made on the opening day of the session that Mr. Spooner's coat tail came nearer to the floor than that of any other Senator in the chamber.

It is now believed that the amorous proclivities of Senator Jones, of Florida, have hopelessly ruined his political future. His friends think that had he paid any sort of attention to his Senatorial duties this winter, he would have had no trouble in securing a re election to the Senate for the term beginning next year. But on account of his unnecessary and persistent absence from his post, it is thought that there is no hope for him, and Florida is talking about sending some one here to fill his empty seat during the remainder of this session.

The Senator now ignores every effort to induce him to give up the hopeless prosecution of his Detroit suit and return to Washington. He no longer responds to any messages sent him on the subject, and some of his best friends say that there is no doubt about his partial insanity and irresponsibility for his actions.

Senator Jones is a heavy, coarse Irishman, who, as a Naval officer remarked, through the confusion of politics in Florida became a United States Senator. He has inordinate vanity, especially in regard to his fascinations for ladies, which exist, however, only in his own imagination. His present course in Detroit is not surprising to the people in Washington, who know him and have seen him in pursuit of a rich wife several times before. His course towards a rich Massachusetts widow, and next towards a wealthy Baltimore lady were scarcely less public and absurd than his pursuit of the Detroit heiress.

An interesting hearing has been given this week by the House Committee on Territories to the Woman's Suffrage Association. It was on their petition for a law giving women equal suffrage in the Territories. Reverend Annie Shaw made an address showing the impolicy of excluding one-half of the citizens. Mr. Blackwell, of Massachusetts showed by seventeen years experience in Wyoming, certified by five successive governors, leading officials of both parties, and all the newspapers that woman suffrage was successful and that nine tenths of all the women voted. Judge Carey also gave emphatic testimony to the good results of woman suffrage out there. He mentioned that his wife had voted for him several times, and once against him, and he raised a laugh by stating that his mother-in-law had voted for him repeatedly.

The social event for which the fashionable world of Washington is now making preparation is the Mi-Careme, or Mid Lent Charity Ball. The church grants an indulgence of several days at this season, and the gay young folks are looking forward to this affair eagerly, as it is expected to be the most recherche one of the season. It will be given at the residence of Secretary Whitney on April 1, and the proceeds will be used to establish a lodging house for Washington news boys. Cards of invitation will be sent and if accepted, a contribution of $5 will be expected from each one.

Society Expenses in New York.

"How much does it cost to keep in the swim of society in New York?"

"Well," said the young man of whom I asked the question, "that depends. The men, and especially the young ones, can keep in on very little, for the burden of entertaining falls on the unfortunate with a household and a couple of pretty daughters. The first requisite for a young man is membership in a club. If he wants to go further, he can have a room at the Brunswick, or bachelor apartments elsewhere. In that case it costs considerable for entertaining his 'set,' who drop in and out at all hours. But with the exception of bouquets now and then, that is as far as he need go. In fact the expense can be kept down to cab hire and bouqets, if necessary. The married man with a daughter or two has to have an open purse, though. Each girl needs five ball and reception dresses a year, at $200 apiece. His wife will have to give at least one ball and say half a dozen teas. He can't get out of that at less than $2,000. His wife's dresses can be set down for another thousand, while carriages, flowers and suppers will eat up what is left of $5,000. I am speaking now of people who are forced to keep their expenses down. Those in what is called the 'leading set here spend all the way from $25,000 to $75,000. I don't suppose Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Lorillard or Mrs. Goelet spends a penny less than $75,000 a year in society."

The Lawyer's Prayer.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A St. Paul clergyman relates the following incident: "Some time ago, as the story runs, W. W. Irwin, the criminal lawyer, pressed for a little change, dropped into the office of O. W. Ingersoll and asked him for the loan of $5. Mr. Ingersoll declined to make the advance, but suggested that, instead, if Mr. Irwin would go into the basement with him, he would pray for him. Mr. Irwin consented and the two went into the depths where on bended knees Ingersoll prayed long and well for his brother man. When he had concluded Irwin said: 'Now, I'll pray.'" Mr. Irwin's prayer was a peculiar one. It was delivered at the top of his voice, and consisted of an exhortation to the Lord to direct Ingersoll how to dispose of his vast wealth wisely. As he warmed up the pitch of his voice raised materially, and Mr. Ingersoll grew nervous and urged him not to pray so loud, as it would bring those upstairs down. It was of no avail. The exhortations grew more fervent, and finally became howls. Then Ingersoll, with a despairing exclamation, sprang to his feet and said, "Stop praying, Irwin; here's your $5." The devotions ended at once.

A Building for Working Women.

Warner Brothers, the well known corset manufacturers, have commenced the erection of a building in Bridgeport, Conn., to cost $35,000, for the free use of the 1,000 girls employed in their factory. The building will be about seventy feet square and three stories high. The first story will be devoted to a restaurant, where good meals will be furnished at cost. The second story will contain a large reading room and library, conversation room, music room, bath room and lavatory. The third story will contain a large hall, seating 600, a small hall, seating 150, and class rooms, where evening classes in singing, penmanship, drawing, bookkeeping, fancy needlework, &c., will be taught.

The building will be under the care of a competent matron, and will be free to all girls in Warner Brothers' employ. It will be the first building of this kind erected in this country and will without doubt prove the practical wisdom and benevolence of its projectors.

Brain Products of Pennsylvania.

The following is the official list of patents issued from the United States Patent office to citizens of Pennsylvania on March 23, 1886. Reported from the office of Patrick O'Farrell, solicitor of patents, Wash., D. C., who will furnish information to our readers free:

Eli Bittenbender, Nanticoke, drill-frame anchor.

Christain Buck, Fleming, combined handle and holder for brushes.

Wm. P. Conner, assignor to School Furnishing Co., Bloomsburg, foot rest for school desks.

Francis H. Crafts, Williamsport, hat.

John K. Grube, New Bloomfield, well refrigerator.

Samuel T. Hughes, Cannonsburg, expansion joint for pipes.

Henry Mankel, Jr., McKean, detachable back for carriage seats.

Geo W. Moore, Ercildown, composition for removing paint.

Nathan Yingst, Reistville, creamery.

"Madam," said a shivering tramp, "w-will y you give a p-poor fellow a ch-chance to get w-warm?" "Certainly," replied the woman, kindly; "you can carry in the ton of coal, but don't burn yourself."

Medica, Etc.

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS: *Loss of Appetite, Rising of Food, Heartburn, Distention of the Stomach, Headache, Bad Breath, Sleeplessness, Low Spirits and general prostration. Dyspepsia is frequently attended with Constipation, but sometimes with Diarrhœa.*

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THE PROOF

"I have been suffering for over two years with Dyspepsia in an aggravated form, and for the last year I could not take a drink of cold water nor eat any fat meat, pickels or any similar food without vomiting it. My life was a misery, and after our home physicians failed to benefit me they advised removal to Colorado or California, in the hope of relief. I had thought of leaving my family and would have gone to the mountains this summer if you had not recommended Simmons Liver Regulator. I am now taking the second bottle, and words cannot express the relief I feel. My appetite is very good and I digest everything thoroughly. Where I used to have a passage every four or five days I now have regular daily evacuations of the bowels. I sleep well now and I cease to be very restless. I am fleshing up fast. Good, strong food and Simmons Liver Regulator have done it all. I write this in the hope of benefitting some one who has suffered as I did. I will take oath to these statements if desired.

17 31 1y E. S. BALLOU, Syracuse, Neb.

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17 46 1y STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

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JOHN KLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
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Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. [s47-tf

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, first door south of Lyon's new store. 5 17-1y

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14-21tf

BEYOND THE GATE.

Two dimpled hands the bars of iron grasped;
Two blue and wondering eyes the space looked through.
This massive gate a boundary had been set,
Nor was she ever known to be but true.

Strange were the sights she saw across the way—
A little child had died some days before—
And as she watched amid the silence hushed,
Some carried flowers, some a casket bore.

The little watcher at the garden gate
Grew tearful, such her thoughts and wonderings were,
Till said the nurse: "Come here, dear child. Weep not.
We all must go. 'Tis God has sent for her."

"If He should send for me"—thus spoke the child—
"I'll have to tell the angel Do not wait.
Though God has sent for me, I cannot come;
I never go beyond the garden gate."

—*Harper's Magazine.*

Thoughts on Springtime.

In view of the approach of gentle Spring, with its phenomenally late Easter, (April 25th), a prose idyl "dashed off in an idle moment" will be appropriate, and perhaps acceptable.

At first thought it would seem that there was nothing more left to be said about Spring, as it has been a standard theme for writers and poets as far back as any records of civilization extend; but he is a poor and imbecile idyllist who cannot write something on the subject. Whether there are any new ideas evolved, is another question. I think I will leave the beaten track, and say nothing about "lingering in the lap of Winter," gentle breezes, budding flowers, old-tomato-cans-in the-back yard, the lark's loud song at early morn, the still earlier song of misguided young men "on a lark," the tinkling rivulet, the renewed moonlight serenades of sentimental Romeos, the unwelcome midnight melodies of the Thomas cat and his Dulcinea, and the multitude of other things that go hand in hand with Spring literature. On none of these alluring subjects will I dwell, but expatiate on Spring considered in its relation to the out-put of eggs; Easter, as before remarked, being not far away, and the annual craving for ham and eggs having already commenced.

Indications point to an early and ample crop of hen-fruit and consequent low prices, the latter part of winter having been favorable to this industry. Already, in every yard where domestic fowls are kept, is heard the charming conversational cadence of the self-reliant, enterprising and ambitious hen as she scratches among the dead leaves and gossips with her neighbors. Also is heard occasionally the cacaphonous challenge of chanticleer, though not as yet in the full, confident, bugle-like notes which that vain and selfish bird has later on. All winter long his voice has been in a state of what our worthy President Cleveland would term "innocuous desuetude," and it will be a month or so before his (the rooster's) vocal organs will be properly tuned up to concert pitch.

Having now by degrees gently brought the reader up to that state of mind, I trust, where any information or suggestions touching the matter of fresh-laid eggs and their progenitors will be welcome, I will advert to an article that must naturally revolutionize the egg market and cause the high prices that usually prevail during the winter and early spring to totter on their throne. It is an egg food compounded by one Wellington, (descendant of the "Iron Duke," no doubt), and is as yet comparatively unknown outside of California. Now don't imagine, suspicious reader, that this is an advertisement sprung on you, for it is not. On the contrary, I am inclined to think that the egg-food is overrated in the advertisement setting forth its merits, which starts off "No More Disease or 'Sickness,' but Plenty of Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!!!" At the top is a trio of fowls, one of them in the act of eating from a dish labeled "Egg food." Although something of a connoisseur on modern poultry, I am not prepared to say what breed the fowls are supposed to be. They have not the embonpoint of Cochins, nor the solidity of Plymouth Rocks. Neither have they the blase appearance of Langshans, the jaunty air of Hamburghs, nor the aggressive appearance of Game fowls. Possibly the cut was meant to represent Poland Chinas, and the engraver didn't make a very good job of it. However that may be, they are evidently first-class layers, and the rooster should be named Macduff, ("Lay on Macduff, and damned be he who first cries 'Hold! enough."—Shakespeare) for he is represented as having laid three eggs, while the two hens have deposited respectively three and five, all on the bare ground.

At first, one is apt to say "Preposterous! Such a state of things cannot was;" but let him pause a moment and reflect how the course of nature has been improved on in many directions; how it is well authenticated that many, many years ago, before incubators and progressive euchre were dreamed of, a party named Old Grimes had an old gray hen "which used to lay two eggs a day, and Sundays she laid three," and this, mind you, we are bound to believe, was on an ordinary diet such as every farmer furnishes his poultry. Accepting this as true it requires no very great stretch of credulity, after all, to see that a trio of improved fowls under the influence of "the glorious climate of California" and the stimulating effect of the "egg-food," might produce at the rate of seven or eight eggs per diem, and increase the number to eleven on Sunday, when a photograph of the group was probably taken. If the constitution and by-laws of the fowls can stand such an increase over the ordinary rate of production, it may reasonably be anticipated that California will soon overshadow any other state in the Union as an egg-producer, and the shipment of fruit will become a secondary industry; and it is to be hoped that the "Old Gentleman," now in the Golden State, will investigate this matter and give some reliable statistics and information at an early date.

—The charter for the new railroad between Mauch Chunk and New Castle has been granted. The road will pass through Centre county. We are told it will enter the county near Washington Furnace and that the most practical route will be through Curtin's Gap or Armor's Gap, the latter being considered the better route and will cost less than through Curtin's Gap. If this is the case it will give Bellefonte the great advantages desired of a competing line. Work on the new railroad cannot begin too early to please our citizens.

—Mrs. Albert H. Beardsley died in Elmira, N. Y., on the 18th day of March Her age was only 18 years, 6 months and 12 days. Her maiden name was Grace Hall Bollinger. She was the daughter of Mrs. Sarah Bollinger, of Philipsburg. A little more than a year ago she was married and went to live in Elmira. She was born at Rock Springs, in this county, and had lived in Philipsburg about five years. Her death was a great shock to her young husband and to all her friends in this county. The funeral occurred in Philipsburg on Saturday, the 20th.

—Mrs. Everett, the esteemed wife of Mr. C. A. Everett, of Lemont, Pa., received the sad news by telegraph, Thursday evening, of the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. M. R. Richey, who resides at Kent, Ohio. Mrs. Everett departed for Kent, on the first train west to-day (Friday). We sincerely hope that she may have a safe journey, and find her mother's illness not as serious as supposed, and that her recovery may be speedy.

—Judge Furst created a new township in Huntingdon county this week. It was named Smithfield, and was formed from part of Juniata, Walker and Porter townships. The elections will be held at the school house in Smithfield village, from which the township was named. The property of the state Reformatory is located in the village. In politics it will be strong democratic.

—Mr. Abraham Martz, of Boalsburg, was in town Friday, and did not forget to call and see us. Mr. A. gave us an interesting account of his two sons, one of which has gone west and is located somewhere in Ohio. He is working on a farm and receives a very good salary. The other is a shoemaker by trade, and is considering the advisability of locating in Centre Hall.

—The funeral services over the remains of the late Miss Lizzie Beezer, were held at the Catholic Church Friday morning at ten o'clock. The number of friends assembled at the church to pay their last respects to the dead was large, and the funeral cortege as it winded its way to the cemetery was one of the largest that has been in Bellefonte for some time.

Pain is Mental.

A skilled anatomist has written something which goes far to prove that the position taken by the mind cure people is correct. He tells us that a leg or arm may be cut off or even torn to peices, but unless the brain is conscious of it no pain will be felt. Experiments have been tried in this direction with pigeons that have had certain portions of the brain removed. There were no indications that they were conscious of pain when pinched or cut.

The mind cure people say that diseases are outward expression of thought, for instance, gloomy, unhappy, wicked or worrying thought, makes illness. A strong will shoves them off and declares it will control the body. The body shall not control the mind, but the mind shall control the body, and it shall be well, because the mind wills it.

The Drunkard is a burden to himself as well as his friends; but, since intoxication becomes a disease, it requires a remedy of no unusual activity. Those who have taken Simmons Liver Regulator declare that it sets the liver in action and invigorates the system in such a way as to destroy the craving for strong drinks. The shaky, nervous and distressed should resort to the Regulator as a tonic to arouse the torpid liver to action, to regulate the bowels and remove the feeling of general depression and with it the craving for liquor.

Some one remarks that the touch of a piano-key is almost precisely like that of a pistol-trigger. Yes, and we fear that at times the results are alike serious.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by J. ZELLER & SON.

Consumption cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after testing its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.* 17 46 1y

"You went to Menton for your health?"

"No, for my wife's; and I am pleased to state my trip was entirely successful."

"Ah, then she recovered?"

"No, sir, she died. I said it was successful."

Thousands of able men fall early in life for purely physical reasons. They are not torpid but their liver is, and the liver blocks the way. They are bilious, yellow skinned, headachy and miserable, all because that great gland declines to do its work. The medicine that can restore to this great organ its natural power will add one hundred per cent. to the available force of the world. We know of but one thing able to do this—Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

"What is your idea of love, Mr. Sinnick?" "Three meals a day, and well cooked."

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c, I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D New York City.* 17 45 1y

Miscellaneous.

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A Great Medical Work on Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, a dime untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable, so found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense than any other work sold in this country for $2.50 or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, postpaid. Illustrated sample free to any body. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the President of which, the Hon. P. A. Bissel, and associate officers of the Board the reader is respectfully referred.

The Science of Life is worth more to the young and middle-aged men of this generation than all the gold mines of California and the silver mines of Nevada combined.—*S. F Chronicle.*

The Science of Life points out the rocks and quicksands on which the constitution and hopes of many a young man have been fatally wrecked.—*Manchester Mirror.*

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Medical, Etc.

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This collection of Spring Goods, in all qualities, from the cheapest up to the finest goods, is undoubtedly the most complete and elegant assortment yet brought to this market.

The Greatest Value in America

Is the 36-inch Red Fern Homespun, in the new line of Spring Colorings, which we are selling at 10 cents a yd. These are regular $1.00 goods, and will stand comparison.

NEW LINE 36-INCH HOMESPUNS, at 20 cents, in all rich mixture and new Spring Shades.
NEW 22-INCH MOHAIR CORDS, 1¼ cts, a yard.
NEW ALL WOOL ETAMINES, 40 inches wide, 20 cents a yard, in elegant assortment of spring shades; this is one of the new waves this season and will doubtless be very popular.
ALL-WOOL SERGES IN NEW COLORINGS, 40 inches, at 50 cents.
ENGLISH TWEEDS, entirely new and very stylish 42 inches, at 50c., in perfect line of colors.
42-INCH JERSEY CORDS, in all colors, at 75 cts. reduced from $1 00
NEW FRENCH SUITINGS, in elegant combination—Plain Stripe, Frieze, etc., in almost endless profusion.

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Complete stock now on sale; Satins, French Ginghams, Zephyrs, Ginghams, etc. The line of French Satins, in new India Silk and Mikado styles is unequaled.

IN SILK DEPARTMENT, new Spring silks, at 85 cents. Also our usual bargains in black Silks, at 75 cents up.

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GREAT BARGAINS in HOUSEKEEPING GOODS Linens, Cottons, Crochet and Marseilles Quilts, Towels, Napkins, etc.

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To be Arbitrated.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The conferences between Gould and Powderly today and this evening have resulted in orders from each of the parties in the southwestern strike that work and traffic be immediately resumed pending arbitration, to which Gould consents.

The conference was between Messrs. Gould, Hopkins and George Gould on the one hand and Messrs. Powderly and W. B. McDowell on the other. At 8:30 Mr. Powderly left to keep an engagement with Congressman O'Neill. McDowell, however, remained and Gould finally handed him the following communication addressed to Powderly:

"Replying to your letter of the 27th inst., I write to say that I will to-morrow morning send the following telegraphic instructions to Hoxie, general manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad at St. Louis:

"In resuming the movement of trains on the Missouri Pacific and in the employing of laborers in the several departments of the company, give preference to our late employes, whether they are Knights of Labor or not, except that you will not employ any person who has injured company property during the late strike, nor will we discharge any person who has taken service with the company during said strike. We see no objection to arbitrating any differences between the employes and company, past or future.

"Hoping the above will be satisfactory, I remain, very truly yours,

"JAY GOULD, President."

The executive board of Knights of Labor sent the following telegram to Martin Irons:

"President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration and so telegraphs Vice President Hoxie. Order the men to resume work at once. By order of the executive board."

Mr. Powderly, of the executive board, also sent the following telegram:

"To the Knights of Labor now on a strike in the southwest: President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration and so telegraphs Vice President Hoxie. Pursuant to telegraph instructions sent to the district chairman of the executive board of district assembly 101, you are directed to resume work at once. Per order of the executive board. POWDERLY."

The Trouble by no Means Over.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Gould was seen by a reporter this afternoon just before leaving his office to learn whether he had anything to say in regard to the situation on the Missouri Pacific. Gould said he had sent a letter to Powderly explaining the attitude which the directors of the railway had determined to maintain. "The plan of arbitration proposed by Powderly," said Mr. Gould, "cannot be entertained by the officers here in New York. All details of a settlement of the strike must be initiated and arranged in St. Louis. The whole thing is in the hands of General Manager Hoxie, and there is no disposition on the part of the board of directors to interfere with any plan which he may decide upon. There is not the slightest intention on my part to recede from the position I have so far maintained, that is to say, I shall not accept the plan proposed by Powderly; I shall appoint no arbitrators. If there is to be arbitration to which, as I telegraphed Mr. Hoxie, I have not the slightest objection, but such arbitration must be arranged for at St. Louis and with the general manager. Mr. Hoxie is in control and knows the situation perfectly. Any settlement that he may make will meet with the approval of the directors of the company."

Took Poison and Shot Himself.

WILKESBARRE, March 27.—Col. J. C. Kitner, of Meboopany, Wyoming county, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the head. It is supposed that he took poison before shooting himself, as a small vial labeled poison was found by his side. Col. Kintner was one of the most prominent republicans in this section. During Governor Hoyt's term he was a member of his staff and up till within a short period was deputy international revenue collector, when he was succeeded by a democrat. Mr. Kintner started in the grocery business, but he was not successful. His place was advertised for sale by the sheriff. This preyed upon his mind.

Suing the B. & O. for False Arrest.

PITTSBURGH, March 28.—Six employes of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad entered suit against the company yesterday for damages aggregating sixty thousand dollars. Two other suits for ten thousand dollars each will be commenced tomorrow. The claims are the result of the "double-header" strike last August at Glenwood. All the plaintiffs were arrested and imprisoned. The bill of charges was ignored by the grand jury and the plaintiffs now sue for damages for false arrest and imprisonment.

No Clue to the Oregon Disaster.

BATH, Me., March 28.—Captain A. Manson, of the schooner Charles E Balch, has examined the boat that was picked up and taken into New York. He pronounces it to be one belonging to the schooner Charles H. Morse, the vessel supposed to have been in collision with the steamer Oregon. He formerly commanded the vessel and is familiar with the boat.

Perhaps a Little Better.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The physician attending Secretary Manning reports his condition to-night unchanged. The members of the secretary's family and his attendants say he appears somewhat better.

Arbitrating the Strike.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Mr. Gould was in his office this morning ready to meet the committee of the Knights of Labor, but, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Powderly last night asked for a conference this morning at 10 o'clock, no member of the committee appeared at that hour, nor had any communication been received. Mr. Gould expressed himself as perfectly willing to do all he consistently can with Mr. Powderly, and attributed the delay on the part of the committee to Mr. Powderly's illness. At 10 55 a. m., Mr. Powderly, accompanied by Messrs. Turner, Bailey, Hayes and McDowell, walked from their hotel to Mr. Gould's office, where they met Jay Gould, George Gould and Vice President Hopkins, and at once went into conference.

The conference adjourned at 2.50 to meet again to-morrow morning. It is stated considerable progress was made in the negotiations for a settlement by arbitration, but the whole matter is in such a crude state at present that no details or results of the day's labor will be made public.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Mr. Hoxie has consented to arbitration. The details of the settlement will be arranged with him in St. Louis, whither the executive board of the Knights of Labor will travel to-morrow.

Mr. Powderly, being so exhausted by sickness, returned to his home in Scranton to night. The remainder of the board will leave for St. Louis to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 9 a. m. The following dispatch was sent to Irons to-day:

"Have been in conference all day with a result that Vice President Hoxie agrees to the following: (Here follows telegram of Hoxie's consenting to seeing committee) Have your executive committee order men to return to work, and also select a special committee from employes of the Missouri Pacific to wait on Hoxie to adjudicate any grievance. Do this as quickly as possible. The board will leave for St. Louis to-morrow.

[Signed] FREDERICK TURNER."

Thus ended the work of general executive board in this city.

The President Hasn't Interfered.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A statement was published this afternoon to the effect that the president had been in telegraphic correspondence with Gould concerning the labor trouble in the southwest, and urging him not to stand in the way of arbitration. It can now be stated on authority that the president has had no communication with Gould or any one else concerned in relation to the labor troubles in the southwest. Some time ago, much impressed with the necessity for some sort of arbitration by a board composed of persons whose character would give confidence to the employes and employer and whose authority would be respected, he did think of calling the attention of congress to the subject as one demanding early and considerate action, But he learned that this would be suggested by one of the committees of the house and he has done no more than make some suggestions to Mr. O'Neill, chairman of the committee on labor, with whom he has freely talked concerning the matter.

Burned to Death.

IN DETROIT, March 30.—An *Evening Journal's* special from Bronson, Mich., says: A fire visited Bronson this morning, destroying the fine new brick block of stores which was built last summer. One of the terrible features of the fire is the death of Mrs. Timothy Furley and her daughter May, aged 15 years, who were burned. Mrs. Hurley and three children, a boy aged 16, another 10, and a baby nearly 3 years old, are terribly burned. Charles Strachly, a baker employed by Mr. Hurley, is badly cut about the head and face. The fire company did effective work, saving the business portion of the village. Four stores were burned. Loss, $16 000.

The bodies of Mrs. Hurley and the daughters have been recovered, but are burned beyond recognition. Sheriff Whittaker has one of his legs cut by the falling of a heavy plate-glass. This is the fourth destructive fire that has ravaged Bronson within the last two and a-half years, destroying about $100,000 worth of property.

What Gladstone Will Do.

LONDON, March 29.—Mr. Gladstone, in the house of commons this afternoon, stated that on April 8th he would ask permission to introduce his Irish government bill. He added that on April 12 the budget would be introduced, and that on April 15 he would request permission to introduce a bill to amend the laws for the sale and purchase of land in Ireland. Both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan, the seceding members of the cabinet, were present when Mr. Gladstone was making his announcement. They sat below the gangway, chatting with Lord Hartingdon and Sir Henry James.

Opposed to Natural Gas.

BUFFALO, March 29.—Mayor Becker announced to a reporter at noon that he had prepared and would send to council this afternoon, a veto of the franchise to the Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel company. He did not state his reasons for this action, but it is conjectured that the veto is for the purpose of allowing the assembly investigation committee an opportunity to perform their duties before approving the franchise which he has previously, it is said, favored. The council meets at 2.30 p m., and it is rumored they will pass the franchise over the mayor's veto.

Briefs.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—In the case of R. Butler Mahone, son of Senator Mahone, charged with assault with intent to kill John Willis, the jury to-day, under instruction of the court, rendered a verdict of simple assault and a sentence of one hundred dollars fine imposed.

PITTSBURGH, March 29.—Petroleum was strong and high. The market opened at 74¼, advanced to 75¼, and closed at 73¾.

The Rules Cause Delay.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The senate to day confirmed the nomination of a number of internal revenue collectors in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. Under the present interpretation of the rules, which nearly all the senators admit is a wrong one, their names cannot be made public until after two more executive sessions shall have passed.

Dry Goods.

Goods for Spring Wear

—

LYON & CO.

—

New Embroideries from 2½ cents a yard up to the very finest.

New Embroideries of all widths and styles. New Cream Mull Dress Goods, with brown worked. Embroideries to match.

Red Embroideries, fast colors.

New Beige Cream and White, Oriental, Egyptian, Escurial and other Laces — beautiful styles, all widths and very low prices.

All-over Embroidery Nets and Hamburgs from 20c. up to the finest.

New styles in Ruchings and Lace and Linen Collars. New styles in sets Cuffs and Collars—colored and white.

Kid Gloves, 5 button, 85c., sold not long ago at $1.25.

See our Argosy new style patent lacing Glove, the nicest lacing Glove in the market. The best real Kid in the market, in all the new shades, $1.50.

New styles Lisle and Silk Jersey Gloves.

A very large stock new style Hosiery of all grades.

A full regular made Balbriggan Hose at 25c., an excellent quality for the money.

Corsets of all grades and styles. A good Corset at 35c., worth 50c.

The perfect fitting, self adjustable Corset, for which we have the sole agency, $1.00, really worth $1.50.

New line of Spring Jerseys, embroidered, braided and full backs.

Buttons, all new styles, shades and sizes. Large Trimming Buttons. Button Clasps in all colors and new styles. Large stock of Pearl and Fancy Jet and Mourning Buttons.

A beautiful line new Tidies and Lace Splashers in cream and white.

Curtain Laces by the yard and by the pair.

Towels, the largest line in the county. Flowered Towels for tidies in Turkish and white.

New styles of Dress Ginghams. Toile du nord Gingham in plaids and stripes.

New styles Chintzes, a yard wide.

Jamestown Worsted Dress Goods, in all new shades, warranted to wash.

New styles Belgian Cords, in all shades, warranted not to fade, and Wool Laces to match.

Cashmeres and Boucle Plaids

Beautiful Black Silks.

Shoes, Shoes, Shoes! The largest stock, best qualities and lowest prices.

Spring Clothing.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, Pa. [dec'85

Disastrous Fire at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 30.—Fire started in the San Carlos theatre at 1 o'clock this morning, and is still burning and beyond the control of the firemen. A fresh wind blowing from the south has caused the fire to spread, and already 5 blocks in the centre of the city have been destroyed. The fire will probably go to the harbor. The Episcopal and Baptist churches have been burned. Over 50 houses have been already burned, including the Masonic hall, 3 or 4 cigar factories and the bonded warehouse, containing nearly a quarter of a million dollars worth of tobacco. There is no water supply, the cisterns being mostly dry. It is settled the fire will not stop until it reaches the harbor. It is now entering the business part of the city, destroying buildings containing heavy stocks of goods, and the loss will be very great. The loss cannot be less than a million and a-half dollars.

A Tornado on Its Way.

HELENA, Ark., March 30.—A tornado of unusual velocity swept through this section last evening, doing considerable damage. In this city quite a number of buildings were blown down and turned over. The Atlantic beer garden was blown down and onto the roof of a one-story frame house adjoining, crushing through the roof and setting fire to it from the cooking stove. By great effort the fire was extinguished before it had time to spread.

The Reading Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The statement of business on the Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies for February, 1886, as compared with 1885, shows a decrease in gross earnings of $88 249; a decrease in expenses of $50.248; a decrease net earnings of $38.0)1. Three months to February 28, 1886, compared with the same period last year, show an increase in gross earnings of $737,942; increase expenses $483,037; increase in net earnings $264 905.

Advanced Ten Per Cent.

CHESTER, March 29.—The firms of D. Riddle & Son and Rhodes & Brother, extensive manufacturers on Chester creek, have advanced the wages of their employes ten per cent.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

More Movings.

Perhaps the largest number of changes of residence occur this year on Bishop street. Among them are Mr. Christ, who moves into one of Mr. Keichline's houses; Mr. Louis Doll, who moves into Morgan's house; Mr. Bell has moved into Mr. McClure's house, where Bayard Hicks lived; Messrs. Jacob and Michael Runkle have moved into their own new brick houses; Mr. George Smith flits into the house vacated by Robert Gilmore, who goes into the residence on the corner, where J. A Aikens lived; Mrs. Gilmore—we hear—to open a millinery store in the store rooms below. Capt. Mullen moves into one of Parsons' houses and Miss Ellen Woods moves into the rooms in McClure's new building. Mr. William Ludwig moves into Mary Macbride's residence above Allegheny, and Mr. J. Swaveley goes into a house on that street owned by Mr. John Bartruff. Mr. Wilson, a sewing machine agent, will also occupy part of Bunnell & Aikens old room.

Mr. Osmer is to move on to Judge Irvin's farm in Spring township; Joe Holder from Howard street into Mr. Lutz' house on Valentine Avenue; Samuel Cherry into Henry Beck's house in the southwest part of the borough; Isaac Lose, Jr., from James Mitchell's house into the rooms over Richard's jewelry store, vacated by Michael Shields; J. S. Waite will occupy the Mitchell residence; Mr. Schaeffer, of the book store, from Howard street into Mr. Cruse's house on Lamb street, vacated by Robert Laird; Lew Schaeffer from Spring street into Hoffer's house on Lamb street, near Mr. Daniel McGinley's residence, and Michael Shields from High street into Mrs. Rothrock's house, opposite Friends' meeting house.

The Late Peter Wilson.

A friend of this paper living at Spring Mills mails us the following extract from a prominent religious publication. He says that, in his opinion, the notice is a most excellent though brief tribute to the memory of the late Peter Wilson, of that place. We most cheerfully print it, as the deceased, though modest and retiring in character, was one of the most faithful citizens and exemplary Christians that ever lived, and no praise of him, however high, will more than half express the truth:

WILSON.—Entered into rest at Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa., Sunday morning, March 14, Peter Wilson, in the 89th year of his age. Mr. Wilson was an elder in the Presbyterian church for more than thirty years. In 1828 he assisted in organizing a Sabbath-school, of which he was superintendent at the time of his death. He was doubtless the oldest superintendent in the county. He was a man universally beloved, of staunch integrity and unblemished life, a devoted and consistent follower of Jesus Christ, and although never in public life, he was yet for nearly half a century a centre of moral and spiritual influence in that part of the State where he was well and widely known.

—Mr. Goldsmith, the genial gentleman who has been making his home with his sons, Messrs. Sol and Aaron Goldsmith, in this place, has been residing all alone since their departure and also the departure of his daughter, Miss Fannie, two weeks ago. He will also leave this evening to live with his children in Scranton.

—The rain has compelled Street Commissioner Shaughensey to suspend his sewer building operations.

—George Funk, of near Mt. Eagle, has been the victim of a peculiar experience recently. While in the woods a few days ago, he accidentally cut his finger, which bled freely. He went home, but as it was quite a long distance the result was the loss of considerable blood before the flow ceased. While at work again the next day he accidently cut his foot. Again the blood flowed freely, leaving him very weak when he reached home He was all right until the following day when he had a fainting spell, which lasted so long that he was thought to be dead. He is recovering his strength again now and we hope he will not be so unfortunate in the future.

—Rev. Dr. Monroe, the newly-appointed pastor of the M. E. church in this place, and family, arrived in Bellefonte an the 5.20 p. m. train Friday evening, and was accompanied by Presiding Elder, M. K. Foster and others. They were met at the depot and escorted to the parsonage, their future home, by Col. D. H. Hasting, J. A. Woodcock and quite a delegation of the members of his church. We welcome the reverend gentleman among us and hope his stay here will be one of profound pleasure to them and a season of prosperity to the church over which he will officiate.

—Street Commissioner Shaughensey is at work repairing or rebuilding old sewers which have become almost useless. On Monday he was at work at the junction of the alley next to Schofield's store with Spring street. He will next rebuild the sewer at the north corner of Spring and High streets. Mr. Harry Yerger, who has the contract for building the large sewer along Bishop street and Cherry alley, will begin in a few days.

—Our skillful cabinet maker friend, Mr. Henry Swartz, has opened a work shop in the old Kechler property on Spring street. He was long employed with Spangler on Bishop street and is well known as a first class workman. He will repair all kinds of furniture in handsome style. Give him your orders or take your furniture to him. He will do all work carefully and promptly. m30 3t

—The Coleville people are interesting themselves in the subject of a board-walk from Bellefonte to that place and Mr. Garbrick is authorized to receive subscriptions for that purpose and, we are glad to hear, is meeting with success. There is, however, a fraudulent paper afloat which we warn our readers against. Remember that the paper represented by Mr. Garbrick is the only authorized one.

—Mr. Albert Stott, of the Nail Works, and who until recently lived near that institution, moved a few days ago into the residence on Howard street formerly occupied by Mr. Linn Harris. Mr. DeSilva, who has occupied a brick residence on Spring street, north of High, is moving to-day into the rooms above Ammerman's store room on Bishop street.

—Mr. Ed. Drummel informs us that Warren Burnside eat the largest part of that goose served at the Willow Bank house the other day. Warren's capacity at the table it well known, especially when it is called into requisition to eat goose. He takes the part under the left wing, but although it is left he never leaves it.

—Rev. Owen Hicks, formerly of Howard, is now preaching in his usual happy style to the people of Clavsburg, Blair county. While we are writing of M. E. ministers, it is as well to mention that the people of Tyrone are delighted with the ministrations of Rev. Geo. Penepacker.

—Jimmie Kinsloe desires us to say that it was not in attempting to get off a car or a moving train, as many seem to infer, that he fell, but he had climbed on a loaded car in the lumber yard to find a gentleman to whom he was to deliver a message, and in getting off it was where and when he fell.

—One of the secrets of the astonishing success of Christie's School of Business, in Lock Haven, is the continued advertising of its merits. The advertisement for the school has been in the *Republican* for several years. It is changed to-day, Prof. Christie making a special offer to teachers. Read it.

—Jacobs Brothers have purchased Hamilton's bakery on Bishop street and will conduct the business of that place in the same excellent style that always characterized Mr. Hamilton's management. The Messrs. Jacobs are expert bakers. We wish them success.

—We understand that Prof. J. O. Eters has organized a literary society in connection with the High School. The society gives public exercises on Friday afternoon. Those of last Friday afternoon were listened to by several visitors and were enjoyable.

Kind Words.

Daniel L. Weaver, of Boalsburg, in a letter to the editor of the REPUBLICAN says: "I really think it (the REPUBLICAN) is one of the best county papers I have read yet."

—Talking about pensions, we wonder if we cannot prevail up Congress to pass a bill granting us an annuity of that sort. Cleveland will sign it, of course.

Brevities.

—Oh, the mud.

—The Bellefonte Laundry is doing a large business.

—Don't pick up every package that lies temptingly on the street to-day.

—Eight Methodist ministers reside in Huntingdon and the old burg is prepared to welcome more of them.

—The annual and long continued base ball fever is beginning to afflict the young men, and promises to rage fearfully.

—Talk about increase in population—there was a great increase in the family of Daniel Cowher on Sunday night. It was a boy.

—James Bayard interests himself in his brother Walter's laundry when not otherwise employed and makes a first class Heathen Chinee.

—Judge Mayer, of Lock Haven, has refused to grant license to Peter Meitzler, of the United States Hotel, or to V. Sohmer, of Clinton avenue, that city.

—Several weddings hereabouts are on the tapis to occur soon. The REPUBLICAN will be present to report. The first will occur on Wednesday, the 7th of April.

—Sunday, April 11, has been set apart as Gough Memorial day, and services will be held, under the auspices of the Good Templars, in honor of the great temperance orator.

—Mr. Hayes Schroyer, employed with Adams' express company, at Lancaster, has been promoted to the position of principal weigh agent. He is expected in Bellefonte soon.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Charles E. Fairman, Esq., of Washington, D. C., will visit Bellefonte on Friday and Saturday, April 16th and 17th, and can be seen by all soldiers interested, at the office of the Prothonotary, when he will give advice free to all those who have claims to present, under the new or any old law, relating to pensions. His advertisement can be found in another column.

All our New Woolens for the Spring and Summer season—1886—just received. Leave your order now. MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—Jacobs Brothers have taken charge of Hamilton's bakery on Bishop street. See their "ad" in another column.

—The young men have a lawn-tennis ground between Linn and Lamb streets, opposite Judge Orvis' residence. It is surrounded by a wire fence and has been rolled solid and smooth. The use of the ground was given them by Mr. Daniel Rhoads.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 30, 1886.

Red Wheat, per bushel	$ 88
Mixed Wheat	88
Buckwheat	40
Rye per bushel	60
Corn (shelled)	45
Oats	30
Cloverseed, fair to good	7 00
do prime to extra prime	7 50
do choice	8 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00
Flour, wholesale	4 25
Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$18 00

Provision Market.

Corrected by Valentines Store Co., "Limited."

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries dried, per pound, seeded	12
Dried currants, per lb	10
New raisins, per lb	12½
Beans per quart	6
Fresh butter per pound	20
Chickens per piece	25
Cheese per pound	18
Country hams per pound	12
Hams, sugar cured	12
Shoulders	10
Breakfast Bacon	12
Country Bacon	8
Lard per pound	8
Eggs per doz	12
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Dried beef	20
Canned Beef per pound	25
Country sides, per lb	8
Canned tomatoes per can	10—12½—15
Canned corn	10—12½—40
Lemons per doz	25
Dried sweet corn per pound	10
Apple butter, per gal	50
Turnips, per bushel	25
Cranberries, per quart	10
Buckwheat flour, per ½ sack	80
Roller flour, per sack	1 35

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Peter Wilson, late of Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present the same without delay.

JAMES D. WILSON, 348 West 57th Street, New York City.
Executors, JOHN F. WILSON, Tyrone, Pa.

18 13 6t

STOLEN.—At Spruce Creek, Huntingdon Co. Pa., from John Wigton, on Thursday night, March 25, a black heavy-set horse, about 7 years old, weight about 1200 pounds, mane laid to the left side, kick on the right hip easily noticed; a small star on forehead, noticeable only by moving forelop; also an old wagon saddle, and a head halter with a heavy chain attached. Any person giving information of its whereabouts, or returning it to John Wigton at his home, will be suitably paid. m27d&w2w*

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre and Huntingdon and the Hon. Chester Munson and the Hon. J. R. Smith, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 2d day of March, A. D. 1886, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the third Monday of April, being the 19th day of April, 1886, and to continue three weeks, notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the fourth Monday, the 26th day of April, 1886, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1886, and in the one hundred and ninth year of the independence of the United States.

W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff.

18 13 3t

Another Letter from Dr. Hayes—He Writes of Pasadena as a Health Resort.

Pasadena is of special interest to the medical man on account of so many invalids resorting here seeking restoration to health. We made mention in a former letter that there are no fences to be seen here, and that the lots, small or large, are lined with hedges of lime or cypress which are beautiful and green the entire year. The walks and roads leading to the private residences are quite as free and open to the public as the more public avenues.

While taking our usual morning walk, a few days since, enjoying the balmy and invigorating air, and admiring the well kept gardens of fruits and flowers, we stopped to converse with a pleasant-looking gentleman and soon gleaned his history so far as it pertained to his coming to Pasadena. Seven years ago he lived in Omaha, Nebraska, and was prosperous in his business, but the health of one of his daughters began to fail on account of throat and lung trouble, and remedies being of no avail the family physician advised a change of climate.

The father and daughter came to Pasadena and roughed it on a hundred-acre ranch on the foot hills, four miles from town. At the end of a year the daughter had lost her cough and to all appearances had entirely recovered and along with her father returned to Omaha. They had not been at home but a few months when the daughter's health began to fail again and she was soon as bad as ever. The father then decided to move permanently to Pasadena, taking with him all of his family and all of his possessions. The daughter again recovered her health and to-day is well and free from disease.

One of the leading physicians of Pasadena is from Penna., and came here as a last resort on account of pulmonary disease. In fact, all the physicians practicing here have come from necessity and not from choice. The kind and good Quakeress with whom we board is also an example of restored health. Pasadena is largely peopled by persons who can live in comfort and health here, but would have died in a less favored climate. Without going into particulars, cases of pulmonary and bronchial troubles are much benefitted by a prolonged sojourn here, also malarial cases, and rheumatic and neuralgic affections. So also that large class of over-worked professional and business men, and the tired-out and debilitated women due to various causes, here find rest and strength. We do not wish to leave the impression that all invalids get well that come to Southern California. Such is not the case. Patients far advanced in pulmonary disease, especially, are better at home.

What is the secret of the great benefit invalids generally derive from a visit to Southern California? It is the open air life and the refreshing sleep of the cool nights. Persons can live here out of doors 340 days during the year. The days are warm and bright and the night cool. As mentioned in a former letter, the thermometer is generally about 80° at noon, and 60° at night. The sea breeze is stimulating and invigorating and conducive to exercise. Besides, the water is pure and the food of the very best. There is an abundance of fresh milk and cream, and eggs. Also a great abundance of fresh vegetables, and fresh fruit every month of the year. Eastern people are generally given to a diet of too much meat, which is too stimulating to the organs of digestion and brings on dyspeptic troubles. Such are greatly benefited by a change of diet composed more largely of fresh vegetables and fresh fruit.

Pleasant surroundings are also a great help to sick people. If there could be gardens of Eden on earth Pasadena would be one of them. Nature is here full of novelties and beauties. The mountains are not like our eastern mountains, but are more precipitous and rugged, and have numerous peaks and are covered with low and shaggy bushes the verdure being a beautiful deep blue. Many of the mountains are now capped with snow which remains on some of them the entire summer. The streams are mostly dry in summer and have subterranean passages. The birds live here the entire year and charm you with their sweet singing. We see a great many squirrels but they have their holes in the ground, and, stranger still, the rats take to the trees.

The strange and beautiful semi-tropical plants and trees are a continual delight to the eye. And the great variety of wild and cultivated flowers is a never failing source of pleasure. Besides, "every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food." Such delights and beautiful sights are as medicine to the sick.

March 22, '86. THOS. R. HAYES.

Lines from Loveville.

LOVEVILLE, March 25, 1886.

Mrs. McKee, wife of H. A. McKee, is visiting her friends in the vicinity of Loveville.

Mr. Curtis Lewis and Miss Rachie Wright departed on the evening train for points South. We have not learned their exact location.

Mr. H. E. Beck departed last week for Pittsburgh, where he expects to attend Iron City Commercial school.

In our last "Lines" there was an item in regard to Isaac Beck having a Holstein bull. The owner is Isaiah Beck, brother of Isaac.

A great many young folks are leaving our town this Spring. Some are going into business, some to school and some to get married. Never before was our valley so scarce of young folks. But we hope as time rolls by they will return to the fireside of their own home.

The following is a report of the Centre Line schoool, which we think cannot be beaten in the county. The whole number of girls enrolled the last four months were 9, average 8; whole number of boys 20, average 19.

At Mr. Smith's sale, a few miles east of Loveville, a fight that almost terminated in a riot took place. It was begun by two combatants and by the time it was ended there were about a dozen engaged in the conflict. The sale, for a brief period, was suspended, as everybody appeared too much excited to do anything but watch the combating force of fighting humanity. Every person was somewhat pale and some, in their excitement had pulled off their coats, as if they expected their turn to come next.

CLAY.

Mr. H. A. Williams in the West—Luck (?) Strikes Him Hard.

The following letter from our popular friend, Mr. H. A. Williams, shows that while he is still pleased with the West, there was one feature of his recent experience which was not very pleasant:

FREMONT, NEB., March 26, 1886.

BROTHER SAM'L: I had my first streak of luck on last Wednesday morning. I was cleaning out the cupboard in the dining room where I am going to move. I took out a lot of old paper bags. Some contained beans and others herbs, and I did not pay much attention to them. But when I put them in the stove I found out there was more than beans and herbs. There was a flash and I went up against the door, my hat out into the yard and my eyes filled with ashes and powder. My hair and mustache were burned close to my head and my eye-brows and lashes all gone. My right eye and hand were badly burned. But I got up town to the drug store, got myself fixed up and found my eye-sight all right. But it pained me very much. Then I went to the barber shop and got cleaned up. Now I have no trouble to comb my hair or to twist my mustache. I am feeling all right. My eye is better, but my hand is swollen and pretty sore yet. I will be all right by next week.

I think Zerby came here the day I was burnt and has gone up north about 100 miles to look around.

The brick work has not commenced very strong yet on account of brick being scarce. They cannot make them fast enough and that will detain other mechanics. So I am undecided whether I will contract or work on "jour" work.

This town is full of people now looking for work—some one thing, some another. Most of them are going on the new railroad to work. Many are going through here in white covered wagons with a stove, and 13 babies, and 6 old women, all in one wagon. Two or three cows or horses are tied behind, and the old man and bull still in the rear. There is a boy on each horse. All are going west to grow up with the trees. You bet your boots it is fun.

I expect by the time you get this Ella will be on her way here. I do not want her to know about my trouble until she gets here, then I will be pretty well again. I got the papers from the Post and will reply to them just as soon as my hand gets better. I hope you are well and have lots of work. Excuse this scratching; my hand is so stiff I cannot use it much. Tell Dave Glenn I am south pawed like him now.

With my best wishes for everybody, I will close. Your brother,

H. A. W.

A Letter from an Old Friend.

DEAR EDITOR.—Every Thursday evening brings in its mail the ever welcome *Republican*. It always seems to me like a letter from old Centre, and we would just as leave go without our supper as without the *Republican*.

You are certainly to be congratulated on the success of the *Republican*, for it now certainly is one of the best, and I think the best, paper published in the county. Other Centre county papers are taken here but those taking them frequently come for the *Republican* to get the news.

So much for your paper, now a little of a personal character.

Last Sabbath I closed my labors at Centre, Montour Co., Pa., where I have been supplying since last June, and will move on April 1st to Williamstown, Dauphin Co., Pa., where you will please address me after that date as I have accepted a charge at that place.

On March 9th, the good people of Centre greatly surprised us with a very handsome donation of the necessities of life for which may the Lord reward them and return to them a hundred-fold in this life and in the life to come eternal happiness. Hoping for the continued success of the *Republican*, and that Jack Greist & Co., will get the beam out of their eye in regard to the court house and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. I remain yours &c.,

M. L. ROMIG.

Selinsgrove, March 24, 1886.

—Lumbermen will probably gladly hail this rain, as it will increase the volume of water in the streams to a rafting height.

Mrs. Hayes' Influence.

Mrs. Hayes exercised a greater influence over public affairs than any lady had since Dolly Madison presided over the White House. Tall, robust, and with a dignified figure, the whole expression of her face, from the broad forehead, which showed below her hair, worn in the old-fashioned style, to the firm mouth and modest chin, bespoke the thoughtful, well-balanced, matronly woman. Notwithstanding the protest of Secretary Evarts and of Washington society, wines were banished from the state dinners, although the guests who were known to the steward received, midway in the repast, a glass of Roman punch, which was nearly all potent Saint Croix rum. Such was its invigorating effect that it was named "the life-saving station."

While Mrs. Grant had always denounced the White House as not suitable for a president's residence, Mrs. Hayes was charmed with it. She once took an old friend through it, showed him the rooms and exclaimed: "No matter what they build, they will never build any more rooms like these." She had the lumber-rooms ransacked, and old china and furniture brought out and renovated, ascertaining, when it was possible, its history. Every evening after dinner she had an informal reception, friends dropping in and leaving at their will, and enjoying her pleasant conversation. Even the women spoke well of her, and some flattered her.—Ben Perley Poore

The Demand for Rest.

There is an old saying that has frightened a great many people from taking the rest that nature demanded for them.

"Nine hours are enough for a fool." That may be, but too many for a wise man who feels that he needs them. Goethe, when performing his most prodigous literary feats, felt that he needed nine hours; and what is better he took them. We presume it is conceeded by all thoughtful persons that the brain in very young children, say three or four years of age, requires all of twelve hours in rest or sleep. This period is shortened gradually until at fourteen years of age, the boy is found to need only ten hours. When full-grown and in a healthy condition the man may find a night of eight hours sufficient to repair the exhaustion of the day and newly create him for the morrow. But if he discovers that he needs more sleep he should take it. There is surely something wrong about him; perhaps a forgotten waste must be repaired. His sleep evidently has not been made up, and until it has, and he can spring to his work with an exhilaration for it he should sensibly conclude to let his instinct control him and stay in bed.

—The noise of the "fog horn" is heard every morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, by people who happen to be awake at that hour. It has a peculiar sound, and is said to be nine miles distant.

Miscellaneous.

THE WONDER

Is becoming universal as to how such an immense sale could be created in Lowell for HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. But, my friend, if you could stand behind our counter a week and hear what those say who are using it, the reason would appear as clear as the noon-day sun. The real curative power of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA demonstrates itself in every case where *our directions* are faithfully regarded. We would that we might get before the people a fractional part of the confidence that is expressed to us every day in this medicine by those who have carefully noted (without prejudice) its effects upon the blood and through that upon the whole system, stimulating all the functions of the body to perform the duties nature requires of them. Try a bottle and satisfy yourself.

Cold Hands and Feet.

LOWELL, Feb. 3, 1879.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO.: Gentlemen—About one year ago my daughter commenced taking your Sarsaparilla. At that time she had very little appetite; could take no long walks, and her face was badly broken out with a humor. She was low-spirited; troubled with cold hands and feet; her blood seemed to be poor, and she was in a condition which caused us great anxiety. After taking one bottle of your Sarsaparilla she began to improve; and she now has a good appetite and can take much longer walks. Her humor is nothing compared with what it was one year ago. She is in better spirits, is not troubled with cold hands and feet as previously. And I attribute this improvement in her condition largely to your Sarsaparilla. She has taken six bottles, and intends to continue its use. I was inclined to oppose the trial of it at first. I now have great faith in it as a blood purifier. Very truly yours,

A. L. HINCKLEY,
No. 264 Broadway, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all druggists. Price $1; or six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

DEAFNESS its CAUSES and CURE, by one who was deaf twenty eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. *Cured himself* in three months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 East 26th St., New York City. 18 13 4t

DYSPEPSIA.—Its Nature, Causes, Prevention and Cure. By JOHN H. McALVIN, Lowell, Mass., 14 years Tax Collector. Sent free to any address. 18 13 4t

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 16 Barclay St., N. Y. 18 13 4t

MAKE MONEY!

Fortunes are daily made by successful operators in Stocks, Grain and Oil.

These investments frequently pay from $500 to $2,000 dollars or more on each $100 invested.

Address for circulars,

WILLIAM E. RICHARDS,
Banker and Broker,
m30 d & w 3m 38, 40 & 42 Broadway, New York

H. K. Hicks & Bro., Hardware and Stoves.

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

WE OFFER A

FINE LINE OF GOODS.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK IS TOO LARGE TO ENUMERATE BUT WE WILL GIVE YOU A FEW POINTERS.

WE HAVE A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

LAMPS

Both Hanging and Standing. Three different makes of ELECTRIC LAMPS, and we call your special attention to the

NEW BURNER

we have that can be attached to any ordinary hanging or stand lamp so that you are not compelled to buy a new lamp in order to have the best light in the world. It is **60 CANDLE POWER**, 7 times the power of an ordinary burner. It gives a beautiful and white light. There is such a demand for this burner that the manufacturers are away behind their orders. We have an order in that will take its turn. Those desiring one or more of these burners are requested to leave their order with us. We have them on exhibition, and when the goods come they will also come in turn as their names appear upon our list. All of our first invoice is now in use.

A FULL LINE OF

CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PEN AND POCKET KNIVES, CHILDREN'S SETS, TOY BANKS WITH COMBINATION LOCKS, SLEDS, WAGONS, SKATES, SLEIGH BELLS, BIG STOCK ROBES AND BLANKETS, A FINE LINE OF HARNESS, GUNS, REVOLVERS, and we might say a

Thousand Other Articles

which would make very appropriate presents.

ALL PARLOR STOVES AT COST FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON, AND COOK STOVES AND RANGES VERY LOW.

We have ZINC BINDING FOR OILCLOTHS to protect the edges from wearing out. Cut to lengths, ready punched, with corner pieces.

OUR MOTTO IS: SMALL PROFITS, QUICK SALES, AND FOR THE CASH.

H. K. HICKS & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

Hardware of Every Description.

AGENTS WANTED To solicit orders for our selected fruit and ornamental stock. Permanent Employment. Salary and Expenses, or Commission if preferred. Only honest, energetic, temperate men need apply. Good reference required. No previous experience necessary. The business easily learned. Full instructions given. State age. *Name this paper.* Address R. G. CHASE & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. **THE CHASE NURSERIES**

PARKER'S CORN CURE

GUARANTEED TO CURE HARD or SOFT CORNS, WARTS OR BUNIONS.

PRICE, - 15 Cents.

A Wonderful Discovery—Composed entirely of nature's most healing remedies. A speedy and effectual cure for all kinds of Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, Scalds, Boils, Felons, and wounds of every description

PARKER'S INDIAN SALVE

For sale by F. P. TITS GREEN, High St., Bellefonte, Pa.

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL FOR TEACHERS.

CHRISTIE

School of Business,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.,

Offers to those who have been engaged in teaching during the past winter, a

Fourteen Weeks'

Commercial course at a special rate. This offer may be accepted at any time before May 1st, 1886.

Write for particulars.

S. N. CHRISTIE, Principal.

16-21f

JACOBS BROTHERS'

have purchased the bakery owned by Mr. Thaddeus Hamilton, on Bishop street, and will continue buisness at that place, with a fresh supply of

FINE CONFECTIONERY,

BREAD, CAKES, ETC.

Fine cakes a specialty. Call on them. 18 13 1t

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.

No Advance Fees in Pension Claims

NEW LAWS removing charge of desertion and giving OFFICERS pay from commission to muster.

BOUNTY claims, INCREASE and REJECTED PENSION claims successfully prosecuted.

I will meet all Soldiers who wish to present their claims, at BELLEFONTE, Pa., Friday and Saturday, April 16th and 17th, at the office of the Prothonotary.

NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION. If your claim is without merit, I will inform you at once and save you trouble and expense.

Remember, I have made the prosecution of these claims a specialty at Washington, D. C., for over five years and will give you valuable advice Free.

18 13 2t CHARLES E. FAIRMAN.

Miscellaneous.

New Furniture Store.

Now open with the most complete stock of

FURNITURE AND BEDDING

IN THE COUNTY.

The stock is all new and personally selected from the leading manufacturing centres.

Prices the Very Lowest.

All Goods Guaranteed as Represented.

Repairing Promptly Done.

J.C.BRACHBILL,

High Street,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Near P. R. R. Depot. 18 11tf

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York. 18 13 4t

LADIES WANTED to work for us at their own homes. $7 to $10 per week can be easily made; no canvassing; fascinating and steady employment. Particulars and sample of the work sent for stamp. Address H. ALLEN MFG CO., P. O. Box 1910, Boston, Mass. 18 11 4t

Groceries and Provisions.

NEW GOODS

FOR THE

Winter Trade!

Fresh arrivals every day

FINE FLORIDA ORANGES.
BRIGHT NEW LEMONS.
CHOICE WHITE GRAPES.
NEW CROP FRENCH PRUNES.
FIGS, DATES AND PRUNELLES.
FINEST CLUSTER RAISINS.
PRESERVED CITRON.
LEMON PEEL.
CURRANTS and BAKING RAISINS.
EVAPORATED PEACHES & PEARS
ALMONDS and ASSORTED NUTS.
AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LINE OF PURE CONFECTIONERY AT CITY PRICES.
CLEAR CANDY TOYS.
MOLASSES CANDY (or TAFFY) MADE BY OURSELVES. ALWAYS FRESH.
CALIFORNIA FRUITS. Canned and Evaporated.
PURE HONEY in pint and quart jars.
NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, roller process.
CRANBERRIES, Sound and Firm.
PLAIN & FANCY CRACKERS.
FINEST FULL CREAM CHEESE.
PURE SUGAR TABLE SYRUPS.
A FULL LINE OF NEW CANNED GOODS.
PURE WHITE ROCK CANDY in half gallon and one gallon cans.
PURE MAPLE SYRUP in quart and half gallon cans.
FINE, FRAGRANT TEAS.
PURE SPICES. You can depend on our ground pepper for butchering purposes. It is strictly pure.
FRESH SHELL OYSTERS opened to order.

ALL OUR STOCK IS NEW AND FRESH.

CALL ON US FOR ANYTHING YOU WANT IN OUR LINE

SECHLER & CO.,

GROCERS,

Bush House Block Bellefonte, Pa.

Bellefonte Republican.
By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

The Strike in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 24.—The freight train of fifteen cars was made up this morning at the Union depot and started over the Missouri Pacific tracks in the direction of Seventeenth street, arriving at that point, the crowd called upon the engineer and fireman to leave their posts, which they did. The mob here soon became so dense that is was deemed advisable to clear the yards and the police were summoned. Soon a force of about 150 commanded by the chief of police and all arrived at the scene. The crowd was then ordered to disperse, and their refusing to do so the police made a charge upon them, hoping to drive them away without using their clubs. The latter alternative, however, became necessary, the mob still resisting. During the fight which ensued several of the strikers were badly beaten by the police, some of whom were in turn badly bruised from rocks thrown by the mob. After a brief fight the crowd was dispersed and driven from the yards. Another engine was then procured, which after being coupled to the abandoned freight train, drew it from the scene of the riot, under a guard of about fifty police, who accompanied it as far as the city limits, no interference having been met with. How far beyond this point the train will be able to proceed cannot be conjectured for the strikers may at any time render its progress impossible. A brief dispatch from Kirkwood, two miles west of here, says the train passed there at 1.13 o'clock. Just after it had departed from this city, carrying with it a large portion of the police force, a mob numbering about 1,000 men made a rush for the machine shops of the Missouri Pacific road to take possession of them. The courage, however, of the majority of them failed and only about forty proceeded beyond half way and they soon abandoned the idea and dispersed.

The 200 yardmen in the yards of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and Hannibal, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs roads at St Joseph struck to day and freight traffic is entirely suspended. It is authentically reported that the switchman's strike is settled and that the men will resume work to-morrow morning.

DENISON, Texas, March 24.—An active boycott has been inaugurated by the Knights of Labor against the business men who signed the petition against the strike and which was forwarded to Colonel Hoxie. A number of Knights who had accounts with some of the storekeepers who signed the petition, settled their accounts yesterday and notified the proprietors that they never would trade with them again. The whistle at the shop soun led off and on all day yesterday, but no one was at work there.

ATCHISON, Kas., March 24.—The Missouri Pacific railroad officials made two attempts this morning to send out freight trains over their roads, but failed to succeed. The first train succeeded without encountering any interference in running to a point about a mile from the Union depot, where a number of strikers boarded it and set the brakes.

A K. of L. Official Fears That All Railways Will Yet be Involved.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Wm. H. Bailey of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, was asked by a reporter if he had any official information of the strike on the Southwestern system Mr. Bailey said: "I can answer that we have, and in answer, Mr. Powderly went to Kansas City, you know the result. As Chief Executive officer of the Knights of Labor he solicited an interview with Manager Hoxie and that gentleman refused to see him as such. Mr. Powderly very properly declined an interview excepting as General Master Workman of the Order. He requested the meeting in the interests of peace and harmony, but was rebuffed. Now, since Manager Hoxie refused to negotiate with our chief representative, we are in favor of using all the reserves of our organization to sustain our people in their demands for recognition at the hands of the railroad corporations."

"Do you expect the trouble to extend?"

"From the mutterings of the employes of the various lines east of the Mississippi," replied Mr. Bailey, "our whole railroad system is likely to be involved in very serious trouble, and that at an early date, should Mr. Hoxie continue to ignore the just demands of themen. It is difficult to restrain some of them, and the Board has issued orders to the employes on the trunk lines west of the Mississippi to take no part in any movement likely to bring about a conflict with the companies. You may add,' continued the speaker, "that I believe that the only power that is holding rebellion in check in this country to day is the powerful organization of the Knights of Labor. That is my honest conviction, and I think corporations would do wisely and well to recognize an organization whose only mission is peace and justice to all concerned, instead of antagonizing it."

Firemen Ready to Take Sides with the Strikers.

NEW ORDEANS, March 25.—No new developments have occurred in the Texas and Pacific strike. The following interview with a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was held last night: "Does either your brotherhood or that of the engineers propose to join the Knights of Labor in the event of a general strike, which is now threatening?"

"We cannot do anything but follow in the wake of the engineers. We are dependent upon them for employment and preferment; but we think and feel that they should take sides with the Knights, because they might some of these days need their support and assistance, and we look upon the cause as a common one."

"Do you think the trains will again be stopped from running if the demands of the Knights are not complied with?"

"We do not know what is going on at headquarters, and if we did, would not be likely to tell, but from what we can learn it is possible that if the matter is not settled by Thursday (to-day) the moving of freight will again be stopped."

WORKSHOPS BEING FILLED AT MARSHALL.

MARSHALL, Texas, March 25.—Nothing of importance has transpired so far to-day in connection with the strike. The men still remain firm and declare their intention to win if it takes all summer. Leading members of the Knights of Labor say they are now on the aggressive and have no idea of yielding. A walk through the shops shows that a few more men are at work each day, and it looks very much as if the company are going to run in spite of the strike. Marshall was never more quiet and orderly.

ARKANSAS TO BRING SUIT AGAINST THE RAILROAD COMPANY.

LITTLE ROCK, March 25.—The government has issued a proclamation directing the railroad to proceed at once to regularly run trains over the road under penalty of being proceeded against at law for further failure to do so. In order that it may freely and without hindrance discharge its duty to the public, all persons are notified to refrain from any interference with trains, tracks, motive power and appliances under penalty of law, and sheriffs in counties penetrated by the railway are charged specially with the execution of these commands, and all good citizens are expected to preserve order and refrain from acts calculated to lead to breaches of the peace and from all trespasses on or interference with railways or the operations thereof.

The Great Strike Continued.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—When the usual hour arrived this morning for the day force of switchmen to relieve the night gang at the Wabash yards in this city, no men appeared, and a few minutes later the announcement was made that the entire force had struck. This adds about twenty-five more strikers to the entire number now out. These men were, it is understood, ordered out by the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor in support of the position taken by the striking Missouri Pacific employees.

The situation at East St. Louis is becoming serious. The yardmaster of the different roads have been attempting all the morning to make up and start out freight trains, but they have in every instance been prevented from carrying out their designs by the striking switchmen, who are using all means at their disposal to make the freight blockade in that city complete. Coupling pins are removed from their positions and the trains become separated; switches are reversed and the trains are run upon the wrong tracks, and in some instances the yardmasters have been forcibly restrained in their efforts to resume freight traffic. No serious trouble has as yet occurred, but it is understood that the officers of the law will be called upon to-day to preserve order and property, and a conflict between them and the strikers is expected to occur.

STRIKERS ATTEMPT TO KILL AN ENGINE.

DENISON, Tex., March 26.—The Knights of Labor made a bold attempt to kill a locomotive here to-day. While engine No. 50, in charge of Nute Wooding, was being backed from the coal shutes, four men boarded her. One man jumped from the engine, reversed the switch, while the other three threw the engineer down on the floor and began turning water on the fire. Engineer Wooding struggled manfully to prevent the locomotive being disabled. Master Mechanic Clark came to his assistance, when the men fled, followed by the officers, who overtook and arrested Martin McGrath, one of the leaders. Warrants were immediately sworn out for James Pennington, John Bowman and Andy Nelson, who were afterwards arrested and released on $300 bond. Efforts to disable the engine failed.

MR. POWDERLY SETS AT REST THE FEAR THAT THE STRIKE WILL BE GENERAL.

SCRANTON, March 26.—General Master Workman Powderly said to a representative of the Associated Press to-day, when questioned about the statement of Master Workman Irons, published this afternoon, that a general strike of Knights of Labor would be ordered in a few days, that Irons has no authority whatever to make such a statement; that the order can only come from the Executive Board. I may say there is no danger whatever of any such order being issued at present. Where the Knights of Labor are on terms of peace with their employers, their agreements and contracts must be lived up to, no matter what may be going on in any other part of the country.

At the Mercy of Anarchists.

BRUSSELS, March 24.—The strike begun by the miners at Liege a fortnight ago, is extending rapidly all over Belgium. It has now practically assumed a universal demand by the miners of the country for an increase of wages accompanied by a decrease in the hours of labor. This labor movement at Liege is under the control of anarchists, and the city is really at their mercy. In many instances mobs of anarchists have stopped people in the streets and demanded money, threatening violence if it was not given them. They have also broken the windows in a number of houses and shops. The garrison is confined within the barracks in readiness for service.

A pamphlet called "The Catechism of the People" is being industriously circulated. It teaches the doctrine of general redistribution of wealth and urges the use of force to accomplish its practice. A large number of warrants for the arrest of persons engaged in the disturbances have been issued. A man named Van Wagener was to-day sentenced to six month's imprisonment for enticing the strikers to pillage. A shop keeper named Jacobs, who had refused to close up his place yesterday when the sentry summoned him to do so, was shot and killed by the sentry while looking out of his window. His death has caused much excitement and the authorities fear that his funeral will be made the occasion for a riot.

Effects of the Miners' Strike on Coal Prices.

HUNTINGDON, March 25.—The coal miners' strike has produced an anomalous situation with reference to prices. While the large operators have refused to increase wages because they say the market will not justify it, the smaller ones, who have granted the advance and resumed, are reaping a rich harvest in the higher rates the emergency enables them to command. The price of coal is nominally sixty cents a ton, as before the strike, but no sales are being made at less than ninety cents, and orders are refused at that price. Some operators are holding out for $1, and are selling all the coal they can take out. One large company, employing 1,000 men, will not end the strike at their own mines by giving the advance, but are offering from ten to twenty cents a ton more for coal to fill their contracts than it would cost them if they were to put their men at work. The offers of these high prices are not for unlimited quantities nor for long-time contracts, but are made to relieve what is hoped to be only a temporary pressure.

Captain Crawford.

TUCSON, Arz., March 24.—Lieutenant Maus has made a supplemental report in reference to the murder of Captain Crawford by Mexican troops. It has been sent to Washington. The report contains his own statement, Lieutenant Shipps', Mr. Horn's, and that of the hospital steward, all the white men present at the time. The attack occurred in daylight. Crawford wore his undress uniform, and Maus wore a long United States overcoat. Maus says he was within ten yards of the Mexicans when talking. Horn says that while the Mexicans were talking they were sending men around to occupy the hills where scouts had fortunately gathered. While talking to Horn one of the Mexicans suddenly raised his gun and shot him in the arm. The hospital steward says that while he had his back turned a Mexican fired two shots at him at close range. He was in the undress uniform of his grade.

The Mexicans refused to answer any of their cries until the scouts had killed four Mexicans, before Maus could restrain them. The Mexicans then condescended to respond to Horn, who went out alone to talk to them. One of their number said to him: "If you Americans haven't had enough, we will give you another fight." The story that the Mexicans had been following the track of the Chiricahuas is stated to be false. Their trail came in from the south and the Mexican trail from the north, and Maus marched back over the Mexican trail, so that he can prove beyond contradiction that the Mexican story is false. Maus showed them a letter to Crawford in Spanish from the president of Sahusriba, telling Crawford where the Indian trails had last been seen, etc., and yet, after all that, they kept Maus a prisoner in their camp until six government mules had been paid as a ransom. Lieutenant Maus in his statement says: "Crawford was assassinated."

Cleveland on Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The president sent to congress to day the third annual report of the civil service commission, together with the following message:

I transfer herewith the report of the civil service commission for the year ended 16th of January. The exhibit thus made of the operations of the commission, and the account thus presented of the results following the execution of the civil service law, cannot fail to demonstrate its usefulness and strengthen the conviction that this scheme for reform in the methods of administering the government is no longer an experiment. Wherever this reform has gained a foothold it has steadily advanced in the esteem of those charged with public administrative duties, while the people who desire good government have constantly been confirmed in their high estimate of its value and efficiency. With the benefits it has already secured to the public service plainly apparent and with its promise of increased usefulness easily appreciated, this cause is commended to the liberal care and zealous protection of congress.

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND.

Which Mitchell Made the Speech?

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The monotony of the discussion in the senate to-day on the judiciary committee's report was varied by a speech by Mr. Mitchell who said he concurred in the report of the majority in so far as it asserted that it was only the executive officers that were to furnish when called upon by the senate, papers relating to the administration of an office by suspended officials. He would not be disposed to insist, however, that the presence of such papers in the senate was absolutely necessary to the discharge by the senate of its constitutional duty in advising and consenting to the proposed removals from office. With that qualification he concurred in the report of the majority. He believed the attorney general plainly in error in refusing to furnish the papers called for, but if called on to vote on the majority resolutions as a whole he would do so reluctantly and under positive protest.

Will Go Up for Three Years.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., March 25.—Charles Ennis was brought into court this morning and sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, cost of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the western penitentiary for a period of three years. The case will hardly be taken to the supreme court, as the sentence is considerably shortened for crimes of such a character as his. Ennis was found guilty on Saturday, February 13, last of voluntary manslaughter in causing the death of John B. Beeson at Falls Creek this county, on the 18th of October, 1885.

Penny's Monthly Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The statement of business on all lines of the Pennsylvania railroad company east of Pittsburg, and Erie for February, 1886, as compared with the same month of 1885, shows an increase in the net earnings of $437,115. The two months of 1886 compared with the same period of 1885 show an increase in net earnings of $398,081. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the two months of 1886 show a deficiency in meeting all liabilities of $231,654, being a decreased deficiency compared with the same period of 1885 of $16,333.

A Fine Picture of the Intelligent New York Police Force.

There was the other day an exceedingly acute illustration of the way in which things are sometimes done in New York. A ragged old pedler came into a police station and said to the sergeant in charge. "A man down here drew a pistol on me, and——"

"Get out, you old bum," poetically exclaimed that sterling officer of the law.

"But I want——"

"Go on out of this, or I'll thump you in the neck," responded the genial police guardian.

The man went away, and in the course of an hour it was learned that a bartender had been stabbed during an altercation in the establishment over which he was for the moment presiding. During the night he died, and the next day the old pedler came around to the station house again.

"Well," observed the sergeant, "what in the name of thunder do you want now?"

"I want to give myself up."

"What for?"

"Murder."

This was the first time it had occurred to the police that the pedler had anything to do with the crime. If he had chosen to profit by their highly intelligent attempt to keep him from being arrested, he might easily have evaded justice. And if this isn't a fine picture of the way things can be accomplished in a great city, I don't know such a thing when I see it through a hole in a grindstone.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

To All Wanting Employment.

We want Live, Energetic and Capable Agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patent article of great merit, ON ITS MERITS. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every house-owner, it might not be necessary to make an "EXTRAORDINARY OFFER" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $150 to $600 a month clear and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least $100 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or general agent who would like ten or more counties and work them through sub-agents for ninety days and fail to clear at least $750 ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all unsold and get their money back. No other employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double the amount we guaranteed; and but two sales a day would give a profit of over $125 a month, and that one of our agents took eighteen orders in one day. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. We would like to have the address of all the agents, sewing machine solicitors and carpenters in the country, and ask any reader of this paper who reads this offer, to send us at once the name and address of all such they know. Address at once, or you will lose the best chance ever offered to those out of employment to make money. RENNER MANUFACTURING CO., 116 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

18 11 1y

What this country needs is a scientist who will invent a placid smile to be worn by women when they enter a street car and can't find a seat.

Wives! Mothers! Daughters!

BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN! A lady who was for years a sufferer from Female Complaints and weaknesses, so common to her sex, and despaired of being cured, finally found remedies which completely cured her after all else had failed. Any lady can use the remedies and cure herself, without being subjected to a medical examination. From gratitude she will send FREE, Recipes, Illustrated Treatise and full directions, *sealed*. Address (with stamp), MRS. W. C. HOLMES, 658 Broadway, N. Y. (*Name Paper*).

18–11–1y.

Mourned by Country Editors.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A. N. Kellogg originator of the "patent inside" newspaper system, died at Tompkinsville, Ga., Tuesday, aged 52. He conceived the idea which is now in such general application while publishing a small paper at Baraboo, Wis., in 1861.

SCIENCE is approaching the cure of consumption—a disease caused by a deposit from the blood of impure matter in the lungs. For stimulating to healthy action the spleen, liver, kidneys and skin, organs which remove waste and poisonous matter, no remedy is equal to Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.

"Pat, what time is it?" "Oi don't know, Mike, but let's guess at it, and thin, begorra, the man who comes farthest off can go out to the kitchen to look."

BY accident a man swallows poison. How frightened he is. How the home antidotes are sent down after it, and in what glowing terms the messenger hurries along the doctor. Yet hosts of excellent people are slowly dying of poisonous elements in their blood. The liver should have removed these, but it is weak and diseased, and so fails of its duty. Do you understand this fact? If so, you will be glad to learn that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cures liver complaint.

The reason that a lady always likes to wear tight gloves is because it makes it seem as though somebody was squeezing her hand.

CATARRH is a disease of the mucous membrane, almost invariably originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its stronghold in the head. Ely's Cream Balm will cure catarrh in its worst stages, and gives immediate relief from cold in head. It contains no injurious drugs. Price fifty cents. 18–13–4t

A bad shot—"I aim to tell the truth." "Yes," interrupted an acquaintance, "and you are probably the worst shot in the country."

FITS.—All fits stopped free by *Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer*. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 17 32 1y

An auctioneer selling town property in Reno declared that "the very atmosphere was worth more than the price bid."

"Quinsy troubled me for twenty years. Since I started using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have not had an attack. The Oil cures sore throat at once." Mrs. Letta Conrad, Standish, Mich.

The lady who called her boisterous brother-in-law her "perpetual hub-bub" got it about right.

"100 Doses One Dollar" is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is an unanswerable argument as to strength and economy.

New Advertisements.

1886 SPRING

FURNITURE

ALL STYLES! ALL PRICES!

BED-ROOM SUITS $20 and upwards.

HAIR-CLOTH PARLOR SUITS $40 and upwards.

SILK PLUSH PARLOR SUITS $65 and upwards.

DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY FURNITURE TO SUIT EVERY PURCHASER.

FOLDING BEDS, MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, Etc.

FANCY TABLES and CHAIRS. ROCKERS

WALL & STANDING CABINETS ETC.

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Reduction of Prices.

LACE CURTAINS $2.50 and upwards.

TURCOMEN CURTAINS $8.50 and upwards.

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MADRAS, PONGEE, SILK, PLUSH, AND HEAVY CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Window Shades and Awnings

UPHOLSTERED GOODS, COVERINGS, TABLE COVERS, &c. &c.

Special Orders Solicited and Promptly Executed.

ARTICLES FOR INTERIOR DECORATION.

SPRING 1886

18 9 1m

Miscellaneous.

BURPEE'S SEEDS,

FARM ANNUAL FOR 1886 Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 128 Pages, with hundreds of illustrations, two Colored Plates, and tells all about the Best Garden, Farm and Flower Poultry. It describes RARE NOVELTIES in VEGETABLES and FLOWERS, of real value, which can not be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal for the most complete catalogue published to

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

18 3 6mow

Miscellaneous.

JAS. HARRIS & CO., DEALERS IN **Hardware and Stoves,** BELLEFONTE, PA.

A First-Class Tin Shop in connection with the Establishment.

A. V. SMITH,

(Successor to Harry Teats & Co.)

GROCER,

61 High Street,

OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvellous success. Insane Persons Restored Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER For all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

Miscellaneous.

Read what the people say concerning the ability of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to cure asthma, catarrh, croup, colds etc. Mrs. Dora Koch of Buffalo, says: "For croup it is decidedly efficacious." [Mrs. Jacob Mellisor of Marion Ohio, says the same thing.] S. S. Graves, Akron, N. Y., writes: "Had asthma of the worst kind, took one dose of Thomas' Eclectric Oil and was relieved in a few minutes. Would walk five miles for this medicine and pay $1 a bottle for it." Druggist C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "Cured an ulcerated throat for me in twenty-four hours." "Sat up in bed all night till the clothing was wet with perspiration. My wife insisted that I use Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first teaspoonful RELIEVED me." E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, N. Y., Thomas' Eclectric Oil is also a Tip-Top external application for rheumatism, cuts, scalds, burns, bites, bruises, etc. When visiting the druggist, ask him what he knows of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; if he has been long in the drug trade, be sure he will speak highly of it.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

50c.-THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL-$1.00

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

17 48 1y

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT

Book Bindery.

The Only Book Binding Establishment in Centre County.

We have purchased an entire new outfit for the Book Binding business, and have engaged one of the

BEST BINDERS

in the State, MR. JOHN LINGLE, late foreman of the Patriot Book Bindery of Harrisburg, and are therefore prepared to bind all kinds of

BOOKS,
PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
BLANK BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
LAW BOOKS,
HOTEL REGISTERS,
&c., &c., &c

POCKET-BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS TRAVELING BAGS AND SATCHELS LETTERED.

Old Books Re-Bound.

All binding will be done at our establishment. No work will be sent away for binding. You are thus saved the express charges and commission.

All Work Guaranteed.

ADDRESS THE

CENTRE DEMOCRAT BOOK BINDERY, HARRIS' BLOCK, Bellefonte, Penna.

17 41 tf

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

—Lewistown is longing for the electric light.

—Raftsmen are now busy along the river.

—The advent of the organ grinder is anxiously awaited.

—A Reformed Sunday-school is to be organized at Spring Mills.

—The new hotel at Penn Cave will open April 8 with a grand hop.

—About all the country schools will close this week until the next school year.

—The Madisonburg grammar school is to give an exhibition next Saturday evening.

—Jno. Weaver, of Spring Mills, bought the Geo. Weaver farm for $12,000, and will move on it.

—John DuBois, father of the thriving city which bears his name, is reported to be seriously ill.

—Thomas Frank, of Millheim, died on Friday, March 19. He was a member of the Lutheran church.

—The hens are behaving nobly this Spring. Hope they will continue laying eggs until after Easter.

—Isaac Gift, a citizen of Coburn, died on Saturday March 20. He was taken to Centre Hall for burial.

—The Williamsport Mikado Company will give a performance in Lock Haven on Friday evening, April 2.

—Bellefonte has a new paper called *The Fountain*, which is well spoken of.—*Huntingdon Daily Local News.*

—Every person is enquiring the meaning of the significant figures chalked on the door-steps and pavements.

—Mr. Thomas Wise, of Hepburnville, Lycoming county, has a duck that lays eggs which are black outside and inside.

—Thursday was the festival of the Annunciation, and was duly observed by some of the churches with extra services.

—The man who makes provision for his declining days or for those who are dependent upon him for support, does a wise act.

—The Pennsylvania R. R. Co. has issued orders requiring watchmen to take the number of the engine of each train they flag.

—Correspondents will confer a favor if they will confine their communications to items of news and not indulge in personalities.

—Mr. William Fees moved Thursday from Lamb street into the residence owned by Mr. H. A. Williams on Reynolds Avenue.

—A peculiar and beautiful shade of red is now popular with the ladies, and some of the Bellefonte belles are blooming forth in it.

—The pink tea held by the Y. W. C. T. U. on Thursday night proved to be a grand success. The proceeds cleared were about $80.

—Nearly all the sales this Spring were successful. This was invariably the case when the bills were published at the DAILY NEWS office.

—A very peculiar, but we presume significant to them, dodger gotten up by the Knights of Labor organization, is being circulated through Bellefonte.

—The roads in the country are reported in very bad condition, there being deep drifts in many places, which will require a week of warm weather to melt them.

—Egg sociables are now the rage. The young ladies each bring an egg after writing her name on it. Each young man draws an egg out of the bag and must act as an escort to the lady whose name it bears.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Kellerman are very happy because of the arrival of a baby boy at their home Friday morning. They thought the newspaper man wouldn't find it out, but he's ready to congratulate them.

—The new arrangement of the railroad schedule makes better connection than formerly between trains on the Bald Eagle and T. & C. branches. The 10:30 a. m. train connects on time with the train on the latter road.

—Miss Annie E. Bigomy, daughter of E. W. Bigomy, formerly proprietor of the Fallon House, Lock Haven, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Milton Furey, on Howard street. Miss B. is a prominent and successful teacher in Clinton county.

—A gentleman named Stole, of Indiana, is mentioned prominently for the position of public printer. We were quite certain that Hon. P. G. Meek was to receive that appointment. Can it be that Mr. Stole has *stolen* the position from our editorial friend?

—The streets are very lively these nights, although it is so dark. People seem to take advantage of the balmy atmosphere to promenade, even though they must stumble around through semi-darkness. It is true the electric lights give very satisfactory illumination, but even they cannot illuminate every spot.

—A counterfeit silver dollar has appeared that is pronounced the most dangerous ever seen. It is a standard silver dollar of 1881. The outside is silver, and the die is as sharp as the original. It stands all microscopic tests, and the only means of detection is by the weight, it being forty-seven grains short of the standard weight.

More Mugwump Controversy.

HOWARD, Pa., March 20, '86.

MR. EDITOR: In the *Watchman* of March 19, our attention was called to an article signed "A Young Mugwump." We did think it beneath our dignity to notice the contemptible *blackguard*. We are highly gratified to know that there is not a Republican paper in Centre Co. that will allow its columns to be stigmatized by the foul and villainous language of the insignificant thing. How he humble himself before the *Watchman* editor, that he might gain the favor of having the privilege of communicating his low, vile, obscene language through the columns of that journal. In an article in your worthy paper, dated March 11, we stated facts in regard to this trouble; and asked a few simple questions to be answered by the Lucas faction. But they dare not attempt to deny a single statement in that article. Neither are they willing to tell us what Chairman Lucas meant when he said, in the caucus meeting, that the ticket would be defeated.

And why did none of the Lucas faction allow their names to be used on the ticket? Please, Mr. Honesty, Mr. Mugwump or one of the faction, act the man, and let us hear from you. Come forth like men and redeem yourselves. The stigma is upon you, and by every effort thus far, the strain has deepened, the mark has become more prominent and the act more heinous. The language used by Young Mugwump is an evidence that his caliber is deficient, his honor to his profession lost. Oh! Young Mugwump, how can you ever think of standing on the walls of Zion and proclaiming the truth to fallen humanity? We think you a fit subject to accompany brother Crank to the land of Mormons, where you can dispense to them the bread of life without disturbing your guilty conscience. Mugwump is going to show to the public the real cause of the defeat of the Republican ticket in Howard Borough. This task he attempts by asking Conservative a few questions. Did not you and your Dutchite faction appoint a private caucus? I will answer, we did not. You can nail that as a contemptible lie.

The public can at once ascertain that "Young Mugwump" is ignorant of facts or he is willfully lying. We will give you a few facts in the case, and the inference can be drawn.

There is an individual quarrel between the "Lucas Family" and one of the Dutchites, as they term us. In order to gratify their evil inclinations they have sacrificed party principles, proved recreant to the trust confided in them and defeated some of our own best men. This is proven by their confessions, stating that they had nothing against certain candidates, but they wanted to defeat the *ring*. Again: The persons placed on that ticket could not be used for tools to work alone in the interest of the Lucas faction. At the settlement with last year's overseers of this borough, the matter has been more fully developed. Said settlement shows that all the orders (amounting to about $150) that were given by the overseers, (of which N. T. Lucas was one,) were given in favor of "Lucas Bros."

How are you, cats paw? Which way did you scratch that time? Oh! no, Young Mugwump, you should wait till your eyes are opened before you undertake to extricate yourselves from the quagmires of shame and disgrace, and place your feet upon the *terra firma* of honor and respect. CONSERVATIVE.

In Memory of the Late Peter Wilson.

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Great Master of the Universe to remove from our midst our late Superintendent the venerable Father Peter Wilson who has been a member of the Spring Mills Union Sunday School since its organization in 1828 and its Superintendent since 1853, therefore be it,

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of our beloved Superintendent, we rejoice nevertheless, in the firm hope that in his death there has only been a transfer of membership from this earthly to that heavenly school, whose classes are composed of patriarchs, prophets, apostles, martyrs and saints.

Resolved, That in his death our school has lost its most active and ever faithful worker, who in his declining years lost none of his zeal for the cause of the Master, but was always found faithful at his post both in the Sabbath school and in his church.

Resolved, That while his bodily presence is no longer with us we will ever keep before us the noble example of his Christian walk and conversation, and remember with pleasure the many words of counsel which he gave us from Sabbath to Sabbath.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the bereaved friends and relatives of the deceased in the sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Sabbath school, and a copy sent to the several county papers for publication.

W. A. KRISE.
JOHN A. GRENOBLE.
C. A. KRAPE.

—A little child of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bell, on Bishop street, in some way got a bottle of carbolic acid and took a little of the acid in its mouth. Mr. Bell hurriedly took the child to the drug store where something was applied to take the fire out. Fortunately it had swallowed none of the acid.

A Dwelling House on Fire.

On Wednesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire occurred in Mr. Augustus Hoover's residence along the Milesburg pike. Mr. H. and his family were asleep when it originated, occupying the usual sleeping apartment up-stairs on the south side of the house. Mr. H. had eaten two pieces of mince pie before retiring and therefore slept lightly. To-day he is inclined to commend the use of mince pie at such times. The smell of smoke awoke him and he got up to investigate. Passing into a front room, he opened the door leading into the hall. But a dense cloud of smoke caused him to close it at once, and it was well he did so, as it prevented a draft.

Knowing that there had been no fire on the north side of the house, he believed the hall and the room below were filled with fire and hastily awaking his family he got them out onto the low shed roof in the rear of the house and called loudly for help.

It soon came in the persons of Mr. Rogers and a Mr. George, who live near him. At the suggestion of Mr. Hoover they burst open a rear door and, putting damp cloths over their faces, entered and located the fire, which was burning rapidly in the southeast corner of the parlor.

Both men are excellent firemen and by keeping cool and acting quickly they soon extinguished the flames. The fire may have started outside as a hole was burned entirely through on to the rear porch, but the probability is that it started inside. Mrs. Hoover kept a pile of music on the floor in a corner and about the only way it could have started is by a match, probably dragged there by mice.

The walls of the room are greatly damaged by the flames and the carpet is ruined. That vicinity is illy provided with fire protection and had the fire gained headway that house and others in the frame row might have been destroyed and lives lost.

So quietly was the fire extinguished that people living in the houses in the same row on the end nearest town knew nothing about it until next morning.

—A meeting was held at Coleville on Tuesday evening, March 23, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the construction of a boardwalk from Coleville to Bellefonte. The meeting was called to order and the subject fully discussed. It was decided to elect a board of officers to consist of members as follows: A president, a secretary, a treasurer, two auditors, and a committee of three members to solicit subscription and supervise the construction of the walk. The following persons were placed in nomination and elected to fill the various offices: President, John Roan; Sec., W. H. Poorman; Treas., J. H. Cole; Auditors, Wash McMurtrie and J. H. Oliger; Committee, Amos Garberick, John Roan and Curtis Sprankle. The committee was requested to solicit and collect subscriptions and contributions and return the same to the treasurer. It was further decided to have the proceedings abridged and published for the benefit of such persons who may feel kindly disposed to contribute something towards its construction, all of which will be thankfully received. Thus it will be seen that the good people of Coleville have associated themselves, and adopted the proper measures towards its construction, which will eventually supply a long felt want, and render the thoroughfare between the two places more agreeable.

—A convention is to be held in Harrisburg on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 12, 13 and 14, for the purpose of discussing matters relating to the public health. So far as we are aware, the public health is not in an unusually dangerous condition, but we suppose that the advisability of such a convention has just suggested itself to the State Board of Health. Many interesting topics will be discussed, among them that of "City versus Country Life, from a hygienic point of view." Now, if these topics are treated by competent persons the result will doubtless be eminently salutary. If they desire to know how to be happy while inflicted with a deplorably unhealthy pocket-book we are the party that can enlighten them.

Snow in a Village of Maine.

It requires a snow storm of extraordinary proportions to depress the spirits of the people in a Maine village. The town of Dixmont awoke the other morning to find that one of the principal streets was filled for a distance of 180 feet with a drift 15 feet in height and placed so solid that horses could be driven over it. The opportunity, however, to carry out a novel idea was too good to be lost. So the young men of the village sunk a shaft at the middle point on the huge drift, and by working two days tunnelled a roadway in either direction 175 feet long seven feet high and eight feet wide. The completion of the task was celebrated in gala style.

—James Milliken, Esq., having narrowly escaped receiving the nomination for Vice President, some time ago, is now mentioned by a Bellefonte paper issued this morning for the nomination for Congress in the Twentieth District. Mr. Milliken is certainly a very able gentleman.

A Word to the Girls.

The Chicago *Mail*, that able journal whose editor has been there and knows whereof he writes, gives the following advice to the single fair: "Courting is perfectly proper thing, but it should be confined to the parlor, the sitting room, the ice cream saloon or the moonlight promenade. If you cannot hold your best young man in the good old way, let him go. There are plenty of good fellows—honest fellows, upright fellows—to be had if you only manage them properly. The low light in the parlor, the single chair, the good-bye at the door, are still as effective as they were one hundred years ago. Don't try to hold the young men against their will. The more you do that, the more they won't be held. If they appear to grow cold, you should appear to grow colder. If they appear to grow careless of you, you should appear to grow more careless of them. When they relent you should relent, when they soften you should soften, when they ask forgiveness you should forgive; but why pursue it? There are thousands of men in the world to-day who might be had for the asking, but since you cannot ask you can at least hint. But if after all the devices of your sex have exhausted you still fail to achieve the desired end don't waste your time in vain regretting. Go and look up another young man. Ninty-nine times out of a hundred you will be all the happier for having missed at the first or second, or even the third trial."

A First-class Fish Story.

The following fish story comes from Pawtucket, Virginia, and is a very good one of its kind: "Harry Harlow, the 15-year-old son of a wealthy farmer residing near this place, was crossing a footbridge over Pawtucket creek a week ago, when a good sized fish sprang out of the water and fell before the boy on the planks. The fish resembled a carp. Harry, in a spirit of compassion, picked it up and put it back into the water. The carp, instead of swimming directly away, nodded its head gracefully to the lad and bowed to him with its tail.

"To-day while the young boy was crossing the same bridge the carp again leaped out of the stream and fell at his feet. Harry picked up the fish. He was about to return it to the stream when it dropped a glittering stone the size of a walnut from its mouth into his hand. The astonished lad placed the carp in the water, where it nodded its head and bowed with its tail as before. Harry hurried home with the stone. His father pronounced it a diamond of extraordinary value. It is supposed that the grateful fish presented the gem to the boy for saving its life. It is impossible to say where the carp found the diamond."

Judge Agnew to Lecture in Bellefonte

We are informed on the best authority that Judge Agnew will deliver a lecture in this place within a month. We are exceedingly well pleased at the prospect of hearing the learned Judge, who is one of the foremost legal gentlemen in the country, and has a National reputation. We will announce the place and date as soon as possible. The Judge will draw an audience from all parts of the county and the only difficulty will be to secure a hall large enough to hold the people who will congregate.

—The Howard correspondent, "Conservative," tells the true inwardness of Chairman Hiram Lucas' action in the late local election, where he gave his influence to defeat the Republican local ticket. It seems that Hiram Lucas is not above mercenary motives in politics. His brother was one of the overseers of poor last year, and all orders were drawn on the store of "Lucas Bros." We have heard before of a man who sold his birth right for a mess of pottage.

—The Salvation Army have attacked the town of Huntingdon, under the command of Captain Elizabeth Pierson and William Cooper. They seem to be very earnest, and their meetings are conducted much like other religious meetings, except the tambourine. Their audiences are composed in great part of the rough element.

—The *Watchman* announces that the Moyer Brothers—Messrs. A. C. and W. W.—have purchased the Lewis' grocery and will take possession on the first of April. Both gentlemen are good business men and we predict success for them.

—The petitions circulated in all parts of the county to prevent the granting of licenses attract most attention in Rebersburg. One report is to the effect that no one will sign the papers while another report states that they are meeting with good success.

—Mr. William Jenkins, on Linn street, has had a door put into the north side of his house, and intends in a few weeks to have a porch built the entire length of the building, which will make it very pleasant and convenient.

—Master Jimmie Kinsloe in attempting to get off a lumber car fell cutting the left side of his face very badly. We feel sorry for Jimmie, and hope he will soon recover from the effects of his fall.

—D. H. Hastings, Esq., is having his house repainted and beautified inside.

STONE IN THE KIDNEY

Expelled After Using Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" About Two Weeks.

One of the most remarkable cases that has ever been brought to the notice of the public is that of Mr. J. S. Beach, of Stone Ridge, Ulster county, N. Y. Mr. Beach had suffered since Oct. 18, 1874, from the presence of Calculus or Stone in the right kidney. No less than seven physicians were employed at different times, to whom Mr. Beach paid hundreds of dollars for medical treatment, with only temporary relief from agony.

By the urgent solicitations of his friends he was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," and experienced a marked improvement from the first day he began to use the medicine. On the 15th of September he voided a stone as large as could be passed through the natural channel.

Mr. Beach concludes a long letter to Dr. Kennedy by saying: "It will always afford me pleasure to recommend Favorite Remedy' to those who may be suffering from difficulties of the kidneys and bladder, or any disorders arising from an impure state of the blood."

WILLIAM MCKNEW, 124 FAYETTE ST., BALTIMORE MD., says: "I believe 'Favorite Remedy' is a good medicine. It is doing me more good than anything I ever tried, and I have tried almost everything, for I am a sufferer from dyspepsia." While "Favorite Remedy" is a specific in Stomach and Bladder diseases, it is equally valuable in cases of bilious disorders, constipation of the bowels and all the class of ills apparently inseparable from the constitution of women.

Price, $1. six bottles, $5. 17 36 1y

Rogers' Grapoline!

This preparation is a mild and gentle saline cathartic, alterative and tonic. It is most carefully prepared in the form of a snow white powder, containing all the medical properties of the GRAPE and other fruits. It will promptly cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Heartburn Sick Headache, Indigestion and all Inflammatory complaints where a gentle, cooling cathartic is required. Give this remedy one trial and it will convince you of the above facts. Prepared by A. H. ROGERS & CO., Geneseo, N.Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Send for Pamphlet on Wasting Diseases. Address, SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

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Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Organized with a full Staff of eighteen Experienced and Skillful Physicians and Surgeons for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Diseases of Women, Blood Diseases and Nervous Affections, cured here or at home, with or without seeing the patient. Come and see us, or send ten cents in stamps for our "Invalids' Guide Book," which gives all particulars.

DELICATE DISEASES. Nervous Debility, Impotency, Nocturnal Losses, and all Morbid Conditions caused by Youthful Follies and Pernicious Solitary Practices are speedily and permanently cured by our Specialists. Book, post-paid, 10 cts. in stamps.

RUPTURE. Rupture, or Breach, radically cured without the knife, without trusses, without pain, and without danger. Cures Guaranteed. Book sent for ten cents in stamps.

PILE TUMORS and STRICTURES treated under guarantee to cure. Book sent for ten cents in stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. The treatment of many thousands of cases of those diseases peculiar to WOMEN at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, has afforded large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

DR. PIERCE'S

Favorite Prescription

is the result of this vast experience.

It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, Leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."

It promptly relieves and cures Nausea and Weakness of Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, and Sleeplessness, in either sex.

PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

SICK-HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, and Bilious Attacks, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. 25 cents a vial, by Druggists.

Railroads.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table, March 22, 1886.

WESTWARD	Exp A M	Mail P M.
Leave Lock Haven	9 00	4 45
Flemington	9 05	4 09
Mill Hall	9 09	4 12
Beech Creek	9 21	4 28
Eagleville	9 33	4 33
Howard	9 44	4 45
Mount Eagle	9 54	4 53
Curtin	10 01	4 58
Milesburg	10 12	5 07
Bellefonte	10 35	5 20
Milesburg	10 44	5 35
Snow Shoe Int	10 48	5 38
Unionville	10 58	5 48
Julian	11 09	5 58
Martha	11 19	6 08
Port Matilda	11 27	6 16
Hannah	11 36	6 23
Fowler	11 39	6 25
Dix	11 42	6 27
Bald Eagle	11 48	6 35
Vail	11 53	6 40
Arrive at Tyrone	12 05	6 50
EASTWARD	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Tyrone	7 30	5 10
East Tyrone	7 37	5 17
Vail	7 40	5 20
Bald Eagle	7 45	5 25
Dix	7 50	5 30
Fowler	7 54	5 34
Hannah	7 57	5 36
Port Matilda	8 05	5 43
Martha	8 13	5 51
Julian	8 23	5 59
Unionville	8 33	6 10
Snow Shoe Int	8 42	6 18
Milesburg	8 45	6 22
Bellefonte	8 55	6 32
Milesburg	9 10	6 47
Curtin	9 20	6 01
Mount Eagle	9 25	6 04
Howard	9 32	6 11
Eagleville	9 42	6 21
Beech Creek	9 47	6 25
Mill Hall	9 58	6 37
Flemington	10 02	6 41
Arrive at Lock Haven	10 06	6 45

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after March 22, 1886.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8:2 a m.

Leaves Bellefonte 9 00 a m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.00 a m

Leaves Snow Shoe 4.00 p m., arrives at Bellefonte 6.00 p m

Leaves Bellefonte at 8:00 p m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 10:20 p m.

S S BLAIR, General Sup'

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect at 8:15 a. m., Thursday, Oct. 1, 1885

WESTWARD a m	WESTWARD p m		EASTWARD a m	EASTWARD p m
5 50	1 35	Montandon	9 10	5 50
6 15	2 00	Lewisburg	9 00	5 35
6 0	2 05	Fair Ground	8 50	5 15
6 30	2 14	Biehl	8 40	5 05
6 45	2 19	Vicksburg	8 30	5 00
6 43	2 30	Millmont	8 24	4 45
6 59	2 49	Millmont	8 15	4 23
7 07	2 58	Laurelton	8 03	4 13
7 12	3 15	Wikes Run	7 40	3 50
7 20	3 30	Cherry Run	7 35	3 30
7 35	3 50	Forbes	7 30	3 06
7 57	4 03	Coburn	7 18	2 53
8 15	4 30	Rising Spring	6 55	2 20
8 33	4 52	Centre Hall	6 27	2 00
8 40	5 01	Gregg	6 20	1 52
8 45	5 12	Linden Hall	6 21	1 43
8 54	5 20	Oak Hall	6 16	1 36
9 01	5 30	Lemont	6 10	1 30
9 10	5 34	Dale Summit	6 03	1 22
9 20	5 49	Pleasant Gap	5 54	1 11
9 25	6 00	Bellefonte	5 45	1 00

CHAS E. PUGH ..... General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON ..... General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL ..... Superintendent

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table, Nov. 1, 1885.

WESTWARD.

	Mixed. P. M.	Mixed A. M.
Leave Scotia	12 15	5 06
Fairbrook	12 40	5 20
Pennsylvania Furnace	1 05	5 46
Hostler	1 15	5 50
Marengo	1 25	5 55
Loveville	1 30	6 00
Furnace Road	1 35	6 10
Warriors Mark	1 55	6 25
Pennington	2 12	6 40
Weston Mill	2 25	6 56
L. and T. Junc	2 31	6 55
Tyrone	2 35	6 58

EASTWARD.

	Mixed. P. M.	Mixed A. M.
Leave Tyrone	4 30	9 20
L. & T. Junc	4 34	9 25
Weston Mill	4 40	9 33
Pennington	4 55	9 48
Warriors Mark	5 05	9 56
Furnace Road	5 20	10 12
Loveville	5 26	10 16
Marengo	5 30	10 22
Hostler	5 40	10 35
Penn'a Furnace	5 50	10 44
Fairbrook	6 05	11 00
Scotia	6 25	11 30

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Philadelphia and Erie Division.—On and after Monday Nov. 8, 1885:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 20 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 52 a m
" "	Lock Haven	8 18 a m
" "	Renovo	9 20 a m
" arr at	Erie	3 15 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 51 p m
" "	Lock Haven	4 05 p m
" "	Renovo	5 05 p m
" "	Kane	9 25 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in	Bellefonte at	5 20 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a m
"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
"	Williamsport	7 20 p m
" arr at	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
"	Renovo	9 00 p m
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Phil'a	4 30 a m
" " "	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
" " "	Wm'sport	10 40 a m
" " "	Lock Haven	11 35 a m
" " arr at	Renovo	12 30 p m

EASTWARD.

Sea Shore EXPRESS leaves	L. Haven	7 00 a m
" " "	Jer'y Sh're	7 25 a m
" " "	W'msp't	8 10 a m
" " arr. at	Harrisb'g	11 30 a m
" " "	Phila'phia	3 15 p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Kane	6 15 a m
" "	Renovo	10 10 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 10 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 20 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 25 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	7 45 p m
" "	Renovo	11 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	12 05 a m
" "	Williamsport	1 20 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 20 a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 25 a m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo	4 00 p m
" arrives at	Harrisb'g	9 47 p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. R. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with E. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

ROBERT NEILSON, Gen'l Supt.

Miscellaneous.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

18 9 4t

W. P. Duncan & Co.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

Steam Engines,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machiner

Bellefonte Republican,

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Department.

—Prepare to hear Judge Agnew's lecture.

—Renovo had her first game of base ball on Saturday afternoon.

—James Harris & Co. are painting a new sign on their building.

—Some of the lawns in town are beginning to look quite green.

—Even the editors in Lock Haven are eating eggs at 12½ cents per dozen.

—The Sir Knights have returned from the funeral at Philipsburg.

—Almost everybody has a well developed cold on hand at this season.

—Farmers are plowing and those who have not commenced to plow are talking about it.

—About one inch of snow fell on Saturday afternoon but Sunday's sun took it all away.

—The first of April cometh, when the average man must beware or he will be imposed on.

—The bright crocus is blossoming forth from the ground, to be followed by the gay daffodil.

—It is rumored that the Bald Eagle Valley railroad men contemplate going on a strike.—*L. H. Democrat.*

—The hens are proving themselves veritable friends of the poor man in laying egg at 12 cents per dozen.

—As the shadow made by the sun grows shorter the shad of the stream grows longer and fatter. Oh!

—Mr. J. T. Lucas, of this place, was sent Monday morning to the National Soldier's Home, at Dayton, O.

—We extend our congratulations to Mr. Abe Baum because of the arrival of the thirteenth heir at his house.

—Isn't it soon time we hear more about the concert to be held by the Mite society of the Presbyterian church.

—The Knights of Labor will hold one more meeting—that of this (Thursday) evening—in their present room, before moving.

—In answer to the query, "What is a Metaphysician?" The answer was given: "'Tis when a person goes up street and meets a doctor?"

—The grocery store owned by E. W. Shuey, at Houserville, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last. It was insured with J. A. Rankin & Son.

—The Methodists will hold a social in their church on Friday evening, to which all the congregation are invited. Refreshments will be served in the Sunday-school room.

—The last few days have been employed in cleaning up the yards and a light, warm rain with an abundance of warm weather will bring the fresh grass up beautifully.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Crider were made happy on Saturday night by the arrival of a big bouncing—well, we don't know which—boy or girl, but we extend our congratulations.

—Most of the tax blanks to be filled out and signed by every taxable person in the county according to the property named thereon which is taxable, are returned to the assessors blank.

—The Pennsylvania railroad shops, in Altoona, on Saturday received an order for twenty-two passenger engines. Ten class "O" and twelve class "P." This will be good news to all the employes of the shops.

—On Friday morning last an extra car attached to the Express west over the Pennsylvania railroad, contained a company of United States infantry, that were being conveyed from Governor's Island N. Y., to St. Louis.

—President Hughes, of the Clearfield mining districts, issued an order on Saturday ordering the suspension of all mining operations in the Clearfield district. It is rumored that Huntingdon and Broad Top will also be suspended.

—We believe the editor of the *Centre Democrat* should be carefully watched He seems to know all about the different kinds of weather that prevail at night, at a time when honestly disposed people should be sound asleep.

—Mr. N. S. Bailey ye local writer of the "News" is taking a few days vacation in order to more agreeablyentertain his brother Mr. Frank Bailey of Galesburg, Ill., who is a guest at his home. During his absence Mr. C. L. Gates wields the quill.

—J. Milton Furey, one of Bellefonte's school teachers, has connected himself with the Insurance Agency of Wm. B. Rankin, and proposes to solicit Fire, Life and Accidental insurance on Saturday's and during vacation. Any business entrusted to him will be carefully attended to.

—Mr. Clate Poorman, of Milesburg, and favorably known to a great many of our people, is now traveling in the interest of Dibert Bros., cigar house, at Reading. Everybody should buy of Clate, for they will find as pleasant a gentleman to deal with as they ever met. —*Philipsburg Journal.*

What We Have.

On every side, and in every paper we pick up we see or read the evidence of hard times. 'Tis the general cry throughout the land. Mines are stopping operations, mills are closing down, railroads in some places are suspending men, and in many places wages are so reduced as to compel men, almost, to strike for an advance in order to earn money enough to make a living for themselves and families. When we are so often convinced of this fact by the staring head-lines or the terse telegrams in our leading daily papers, we are often lead to ask ourself, what have we? While from Huntingdon, Altoona, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Lock Haven and even Snow Shoe comes to us the cry of hard times and that men are striking for the bread they eat and the clothes they wear, Bellefonte is undisturbed and quietly sailing along on the placid stream of prosperity. True, our town is now not a manufacturing centre from which is exchanged a million dollars worth of business in a week, but what we have here is sufficient to keep things booming and entail the labor of all those who want to work. There are the glass works, and the nail works which are in operation all the time, and which gives employment to from two to three hundred men, are some of the enterprises of which Bellefonte can boast.

But not only need we look to our manufacturing enterprises to find evidence that Bellefonte is prospering, but look at the growth and advancement of our town. It is probable that few know it, and yet it is a fact that comparatively speaking Bellefonte stands second in rank as the foremost town in the United States, there being only one that can boast of priority in conveniences advantages and modern appliances, and that is Belmont, New York. In looking through our town we find that in the past year numerous buildings, and some very fine structures have been erected, and where but ordinary stores were once kept we now see some glowing establishments, that makes one think of the stores in Philadelphia. Take, for instance, Merchant Square, or the new Harris building near the bridge, or in brief any of our leading stores, and you will see what an advanced condition over that of a year ago.

But, why shouldn't we prosper? We have every advantage afforded any other town in the State; we have the steam heat and the electric light; we have and can boast of more telephones in use than any other town of the size of Bellefonte in the State; we have the best water in the world; we can boast of our society; we have five weekly newspapers and one daily; we have seven different denominational churches; we have a public school, high school and academy; we have a court house and three good commissioners; we have a jail and never very many in it; a Young Men's Christian Association with a membership of almost two hundred; three banks; three connecting railroads with twelve different trains a day; two lumber yards and planing mills; two grist mills; five or six hotels; a new furniture store; an eminent Judge; an eloquent lecturer; a half dozen physicians and forty-eight lawyers.

Then we are going to have a new public school building; the Buffalo Run railroad completed; the Mauch Chunk railroad through Bellefonte; a new Lutheran church; a couple more manufacturing enterprises; and we heard a prominent citizen the other day talk of a proposed plan to build a street car line, to start near the spring and come in Water street to High, up High to Spring, down Spring to Bishop, along Bishop to Allegheny, out Allegheny to Linn and up Linn to the hill, which would be the terminus.

Surely, we ought to be thankful that we have so much, and are permitted to live in a town that has such advantages and such surroundings. And can we not, then, while our neighboring towns are languishing in despair because of their adverse times, if anyone should ask us, "What we have," answer we have enough.

Formerly a Resident of Centre County.

We copy from the Yellowstone *Journal* the following in regard to Benner Wilson, who was formerly a resident of Centre county. His father is one of the most respected and influential citizens of Stormstown, this county. Benner, accompanied by his brother George, about three years ago went to Montana, where they purchased land and opened an extensive sheep ranche. On the occurrence of one of his visits to the town of Blatchford, the *Journal* relates part of a conversation and comments as follows:

Mr. Wilson stated that his sheep and the stock in his vicinity looked far better than they did at the beginning of winter last year. His heart was good in every respect but one, and that was the thought of a tramp whom he fed the other day, and who, as an appreciation of the kindness bestowed upon him, broke open Mr. Wilson's trunk, abstracted a suit of clothes, a gold watch chain, a pair of gold sleeve buttons and several more articles; donned the new clothes and skipped for parts unknown. It was perceptible to the average human optic that if ever Mr. Wilson's eagle eye rested on that tramp there would be gore strewn around.

They Had Goose for Dinner.

On Thursday the new keeper of the borough poor house, Mr. Drummell, appointed by overseer of the poor, James Schofield, took charge of the duties entrusted to his care, and, for the first dinner that he set before the inmates of the house, they had roast goose. We do not know whether it was in some providential way, or in a mistake of the goose, but the manner in which they obtained the bird was a peculiar one, and some are inclined to think it was because of the new administration and the speech that Overseer James Schofield made on the night of his election to the American Eagle, only, that in this instance his eagle was a goose. It seems that on Thursday night, while numerous wild geese were hovering through the air, one either got lost from the rest or flew against something which caused it to alight in the poor house yard. One of the inmates, Mr. Calpetzer, first discovered it and at once proceeded to secure the bird, which he had no trouble in doing. Joseph Gross, on seeing Calpetzer with the bird, came out with a gun in his hand and insisted on shooting the bird, and thus claim a better right to it than Calpetzer. A dispute then followed which, however, was settled by Mr. Drummell coming out and restoring the goose to Calpetzer, who then locked it in the stable for safe keeping. After all had quieted down, Calpetzer began to fear lest his treasure would not be safe there, and so he went to the stable secured the goose and taking it to his bed chamber tied it to the bed post for the night. The next morning the goose was killed and dressed and a feast was made of it for dinner. Mr. Drummell can rejoice in the fact that on the first day of his reign he was able to feed all so bounteously, and the inmates, probably, will think it prophetic of their fare and treatment during the time that Mr. Drummell shall remain in charge, and Joe Furey can note the fact that Mr. S.'s speech to the American eagle was not in vain, even if it was returned to him one-fold in the shape of a goose.

Sunday Services.

In the Presbyterian church, Rev. Laurie officiated morning and evening. His text in the evening was Luke 19:129. The discourse was an able one.

In the Y. M. C. A. the services at 4 o'clock in the afternoon were led by F. Potts Green. The "Promise" exercises proved to be a very successful way of conducting the meeting. About forty-five young men were present.

Rev. Chas. T. Steck officiated in the Lutheran church in the morning, preaching from the words "I am the good shepherd and know my sheep, and am known of them." In the evening Bev. John Bright, of Ellsworth, Kan., preached from the words "We must be saved."

The services in the Episcopal church were as usual in the morning. In the evening Rev. George Greene preached a missionary sermon.

In the German Reformed church Rev. John Bright preached in the morning, and Rev. DeLong in the evening.

The services in the Catholic church were as usual and well attended.

In the Methodist church Rev. Dr. Monroe, the new minister, officiated, and in the morning preached from the words "Unto me, who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ." Ephesians 3:8. The discourse through its entirety dwelt upon the riches of Christ, not only in his own power, but in his wonderful forebearance and consideration for fallen humanity. The spirit of his actions toward man was enobled because he sacrificed everything even to his own life for the good of man. His entire sermon was one grand train of thought. In the evening he spoke from the words embraced in I John 5:19 20, which was also an able discourse.

Death of Mr. J. G. Lingle.

From Monday's Daily News.

It is with regret that we learn to-day of the death of Mr. J. G. Lingle, a prominent citizen of Philipsburg, and a son of Ex-Sheriff Lingle, of Bellefonte. Mr. Lingle had been sick but about one week or ten days and his death is a great blow to his family and friends. He was married to a daughter of ex-Judge Munson, of Philipsburg.

Mr. Lingle died Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. He will be buried to-morrow (Tuesday, in Philipsburg, at 2 o'clock p. m. Col. D. H. Hastings, Commander of Constans Commandery No. 33 of the Knights of Templar, of this place, issued an order this morning calling a special meeting this evening to make arrangement to attend the funeral as Mr. Lingle was a prominent member of the Order. Telegrams were sent to the Commandery's at Curwensville, Clearfield and Osceola to meet with Constans Commandery in Philipsburg to-morrow. Arrangements have been made for a special car to be attached to the 10:32 a. m. train to-morrow to convey the Commandery of this place as far as Vail, from which place they will be taken to Philipsburg by a special train, so as to arrive in time to make sufficient preparations and attend the funeral.

Mr. Lingle's death will be much lamented by not only the citizens of Philipsburg, but by many of this place, as he is well and favorably known here. He is a brother of Mr. Howard Lingle, of Duncan's Machine shops in this place. We extend our sympathy to all who are afflicted by his death.

Valuable Suggestions on Shoes.

There is no part of a gentleman's or lady's outfit that requires more care than foot wear, and as a rule, none receives less. And yet what is more becoming than a neatly-fit nicely polished shoe. We will give the following points on how to select, wear and take care of shoes:

Never try to fit shoes too small or that do not fit you when you first put them on; procure a comfortable fit and then keep them by proper care.

Never let a shoe get hard and dry. A shoe repaired in time will retain its shape and comfort and is true economy.

Don't use too much force in polishing. When the brushing makes your feet feel warm, stop and let your shoes cool off.

Don't allow a thick crust of blacking on your shoes. Wash them off occasionally and apply a little neats foot oil.

Never put a good pair of shoes in rubbers—use an old pair for this, and withdraw the rubbers as soon as you enter the house.

—We are in receipt of a communication from a correspondent at State College to which was added a request that we exaggerate it for publication. Our correspondent ought to know that it is not the forte of newspapers to exaggerate, but to give facts as they are. The substance of his communication is about as follows: "A gentleman, (we will mention no names) who is a resident of State College, had a little dog of which he thought a great deal, and doted on considerably. One day while passing the College, a student shot the little dog which not only offended the gentleman but considerably grieved him." He adds further that if "the residents of the College find out who shot the dog they will make it hot for him."

—Quite a wonderful discovery was made in the barn of Cornelius Dale, at Lemont, one day last week. While Mr. Dale was throwing straw from a mow in his barn he came on to what proved to be a regular burglars nest hollowed out in the straw, entrance to which was made, by the burglars, by pulling a board loose at the lower end and then crawling through the opening thus made. There was considerable of a hole made in the straw, in which was found a trundle-bed, set of blacksmith tools, a bible and quite a number of hymn books, two or three ham bones and some other things that we have forgotten.

—Perhaps no more complete or tasteful little pamphlet has ever been issued by any commercial institution than that which tells of the merits of Christie's School of Business, Lock Haven. It is a credit to the school and also to the *Republican* printing house, which issued it. Prof. Christie's School of Business is the best institution of the kind in this vicinity and perhaps it offers advantages not offered elsewhere. The faculty is able and excellent and the curriculum all that is needed to thoroughly equip for business any man who may have ambitions in that direction. The school is daily growing in reputation.

New Officers.

On the evening of Thursday, March 25, Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., elected officers as follows:

N. G., C. P. Hewes.
V. G., John I. Olewine.
Permanent Sec., W. B. Rankin.
Assistant Sec., H. K. Hoy.
Treasurer, H. H. Benner.
Trustees, H. Y. Stitzer, A. C. Mingle, H. C. Weaver.
D. D. G. M., D. F. Fortney.

These officers will be installed at the next regular meeting, when other officers will be appointed.

—This has been a summer-like day. Men were going around in their shirt sleeves, doors and windows were open all day, awnings were dropped and the small boy was playing marbles.—*Lock Haven Democrat.* Yes, the fat man lay in the shade, the ice wagons were ordered out, a shade was put over the big thermometor and Joe Furey was seriously considering the feasibility of donning a linen duster and a palm leaf fan.

—G. L. Wilson, agent for the Love button hole and sewing machine, will move his office, now located in rooms in this building, to corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets, in room formerly occupied by Bunnell & Aikens, on April 1st. Mr. Wilson will be absent from town for about a week and during his absence A. C. Moore will have charge of the office Al. knows how to sell machines.

—One day last week a rock weighing five or six tons fell into the tunnel of the Pottsville and Mahanoy railroad, near Renovo, and buried about twenty workmen, mostly Italians. Two were killed outright, and five were injured, one of whom it is supposed is injured fatally. A dozen others received painful scalp and flesh wounds.

—Mr. Andrew Litle, a prominent farmer and coal dealer of State College, was in Bellefonte Monday and called at this office. Mr. Litle is a very pleasant and entertaining gentleman and one that always makes sunshine wherever he goes. We wish him success in his business and hope he may drop in to see us often.

Personal Pencilings.

Hon. James P. Coburn was in Bellefonte Tuesday.

Mr. Emil Joseph departed on Monday evening for the city.

Mr. William E. Crust moves on the 1st of April from Fillmore to Benore.

Judge Furst took dinner at the Park Hotel, Williamsport, on Saturday.

Miss Sanderson is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. George L. Potter, on Linn street.

J. Monte Ward, who sometimes pitches a base ball, sojourned among Lock Haven friends Tuesday.

Mr. W. B. Rankin is erecting a summer kitchen at the rear of his residence on East Curtin street.

J. H. Holt and John Uzzle, of Snow Shoe, autographed at Fallon House, Lock Haven, on Wednesday.

Mr. R. M. Bailey, General Manager of the Bell Telephone and Supply Co., was in Bellefonte on Friday.

Miss Tillie Lyon arrived home Friday evening after an extended trip to New York and Philadelphia.

Rev. C. F. Deininger, formerly pastor of the Millheim Evangelical church, is now located in York, Pa.

Robert Hunter, son of ex-Representative Hunter, of Fillmore, was in Bellefonte last Saturday morning.

Mr. D. S. Weaver, now a resident of Boalsburg, will change his place of residence on April 1st to Lemont.

Mr. Glasgow Reed, of near Clearfield, will hereafter officiate as clerk in J. A. Rankin & Son's insurance office.

Harry Henry, of Lock Haven, arrived in Bellefonte on Monday, to enter the store of Valentines & Co., as clerk.

Mrs. D. M. Elmore and her daughter, Miss Fannie Elmore, of Newberry, are visiting their relatives in this place.

Mrs. Charles McCafferty is entertaining her mother, an intelligent, agreeable lady whose home is in Philadelphia.

Editor George Bible spent Wednesday in Shamokin. He was delivering books handsomely bound at his great book-bindery.

J. W. Gephart, Esq., can now practice at the bar of the Clearfield county court, having been granted that privilege this week.

Mr. Harry E. Beck, of Loveville, this county, departed on Monday, the 22d inst., for Pittsburg where he will attend the Iron City Commercial College.

Miss Harriet Ammerman, of this place, has been spending several weeks in New York City. She will return in about a week with a supply of new millinery.

Miss Kate Jackson, the charming daughter of Mr. George Jackson, of Linn street, is at home again after a long visit with her friend, Miss Nellie Reynolds, in Lancaster.

Editor Joe W. Furey will transfer his place of residence on the first of April from his present abode on Lamb street to the dwelling house owned by Mrs. N. K. Dare on Spring street.

Mr. Francis Speer does not attend Sunday-school so regularly as of yore. It is said that he cannot find a suitable place to hang his high hat which is the reason he does not attend.

Mr. Will Achenbach, the handsome son of Mr. Achenbach, of the Nail Works, spent a few days of last week in Bellefonte. He is employed in Mussina's jewelry store in Williamsport.

Mr. W. F. Bailey, of Galesburg, Illinois, arrived in Bellefonte on the 9.32 a. m. mail train, Friday, and will visit for several days at the home of his mother, Mrs. Eliza Bailey, on East Curtin street.

Messrs. Samuel Goss and Alexander Harpster, both of Rock Springs, this county, were visitors at this office Friday. Both are very pleasant and agreeable gentlemen and we hope they may call often.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Durbin Gray departed Tuesday for Philadelphia where Mr. G. will consult eminent medical talent in regard to the disease which is now afflicting him. We hope he may experience relief and permanent cure.

Mr. W. F. Bailey departed from Bellefonte on Monday for Bloomington, Ill., and thence to his home in Galesburg. He has been absent from home since the 10th of March, business engagements requiring him to visit both Washington, D. C., and New York City.

Mr. Samuel Wetzel, who left Bellefonte in company with Randolph Nightingale and Lyman Beck last October for Florida, returned last week. He reports that Messrs. Nightingale and Beck are on their way home and stopped over somewhere in this State to visit friends.

Editor J. P. Dwyer, of the Renovo *News*, has been talking like a man for several years past, but only arrived at man's estate on Friday last, being 21 years old that day. Editor D. is a very promising young man and we have no doubt he will fulfill all the promises he is making.

Mr. John Kenyon, of Philipsburg Telephone exchange, is greatly pleasing his friends in Bellefonte with a visit.—Monday's Bellefonte DAILY NEWS. It "bobs up serenely" in our minds that our friend Kenyon's visits to the seat of justice are becoming very frequent of late. —*Philipsburg Journal.* We now se-at all; just-ice we feared.

Personal Pencilings.

Mr. Harvey Corman, of Rebersburg, is making arrangements to journey toward the setting sun with the view of locating there.

Mrs. Harry Schroyer is visiting her relatives in Camden, N. J., and her husband, who is left behind, says Bellefonte is very dull just now.

Clem Dale, Esq., is attending the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. John T. Whittaker, which occurs in Petersburg, Huntingdon county, to-day. The lady died quite suddenly of paralysis.

Mr. James Dolan and family, who were formerly residents of this place, but for the past four or five years have been living in Williamsport, returned to Bellefonte a day or two ago and are occupying a residence on Logan street. We are pleased to welcome them back to Bellefonte.

Card of Invitation.

The pleasure of your company is desired by the Comrades of Gregg Post, No. 95, Bellefonte, at 8 o'clock p. m. April 3rd (next Saturday night,) in their Post Room around their "*Camp Fire.*" This applies to all persons and members of the order, to old soldiers and citizens of this place and vicinity; to the military; the Fire Companies and all other orders both industrial and beneficiary.

The occasion herein announced is made perspicuous by one leading feature and this chiefly emphasizes the Camp Fire as one of peace. Our Past Dept. Cammander, Austin Curtin, is to recieve his *testimonial* tendered him by the Department of Pennsylvania, which being in acknowledgement of services during his administration of this department of the G. A. R., it is unnecessary to add further explanation to the invitation. Come all, who think they can be entertained for an hour or more. ENT. COM. No. 95.

—According as is our custom, to send bills, accompanied with a polite request to remit, at regular intervals, we sent to one of our subscribers one a few days ago, i. e., Please send us a note, postal note, bank note or greenback, and in reply received the following: *Most noted noter of notable notes,* I have noted your note requesting my note—a bank note, a posta note, or even a greenback note, but in noting the notes noted in your note, I have noted that I am note-less of the notes noted in your note. But if you note the notes noted in the note I enclose with this note, you will notice my position in regard to your note. And while I do notice the absence of a bank note, a postal note or a greenback note, I might notate for you my individual note. With notes of respect and commendation for your noted noticeable, and notedly noted paper, I am your noted notator. M. S. R.

—One of the most ancient and antique time pieces in Bellefonte is a large eight-day clock in the possession of Mr. W. B. Rankin, of East Curtin street. Its history can be traced back one hundred and fifty years, and how long it was in existence before that time can only be imagined. It has figured in the early history of this county and was once owned by the Halls, who lived in Brush Valley. Of course, the frame has been repaired and many of its interior works modernized, but that ancient clock in the corner continues to tell off the flight of time with accuracy. It has continued counting the years while people grew aged and passed away and has witnessed many generations come and go. Its sightless face never wrinkles, its hands never interfere with the work of other people, its musical voice never utters false notes.

—As this is the season when Spring poets bud in some back township and bloom in the sanctum of a newspaper, we would just take opportunity to say that the sanctum is not a very good place to bloom in. Better go off in some wilderness and bloom forth to perfection, then allow the full-blown flower of your "Ode Upon Spring" to lay itself down and rest midst the ferns and dry leaves instead of bringing it to a paper. A spring poet stepped into our sanctum the other day, and now—well, speak to the devil if you want to know how he fared; he carried what was left of him on a one-sixteenth dodger and dumped it into Spring creek for food for the little fishes.

—There seems to be a universal complaint by the residents on the upper or east end of Howard street that the hydrant which should supply them with water has been, most all winter, and is now frozen up, and that the proper authorities do not give it the needed attention. A few days ago men went there for the purpose of fixing it, dug a large hole in the ground, and then went away leaving the hydrant frozen up, and a large hole in the street besides, which on dark nights is very dangerous. The proper authorities should be notified and then the matter would probably be investigated and the inconvenience to the residents of East Howard St. be ended.

MARRIED.

HOOVER—SHAFFER.—At Farmers Mills, March 21, by M. Bichel, J. P., George M. Hoover and Sarah M. Shaffer, both of Spring Mills.

DIED

TIBBENS.—At her home three miles north of Houserville, March 13, Mrs. Sarah Tibbens, aged about 80 years.